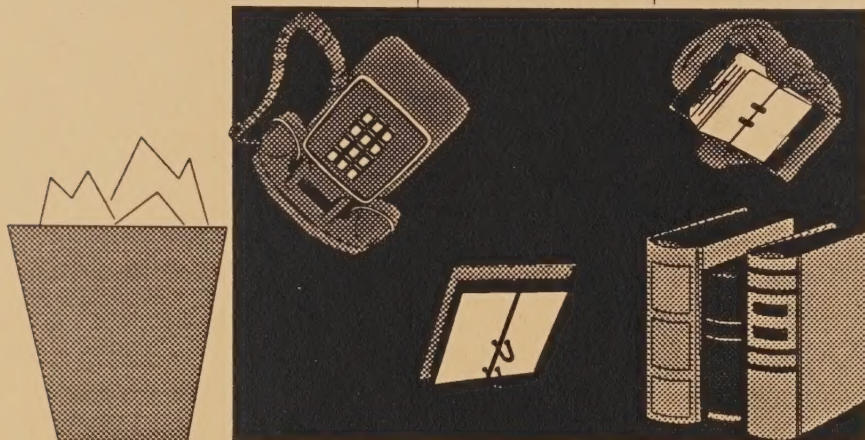
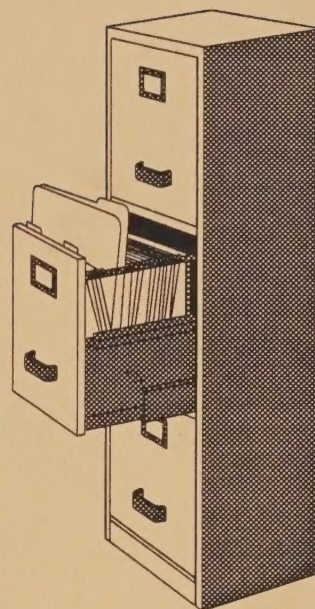
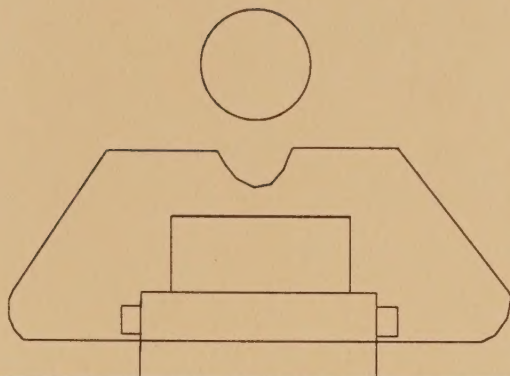


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## **SHORT SUBJECTS AND TIMELY TIPS FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

**1987**



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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

December 28, 1987

**MEETING SUMMARIES**

Recently two meetings were held that involved pesticide users nationwide. Summaries of the events follow:

National Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Workshop: From December 7-11, about 40 pesticide coordinators and specialists from the Regions, Stations, Area, and Washington Office met in McLean, Virginia to discuss current issues, national perspectives, and opportunities for improvements related to pesticide-use management and coordination. Participants discussed topics as diverse as forest health and budgeting to applicator training, certification, and economic analyses.

An action plan for subjects needing followup attention is being developed by WO-FPM and should be available soon. For followup information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B

Seed Orchard Pest Management Workshop: Forest pest management entomologists, in cooperation with other agencies, held a Seed Orchard Pest Management Workshop in Savannah, Georgia, on November 16-19. This meeting attracted 125 participants from around the U.S. and Canada.

Topics discussed included basic entomology, pest identification, current and future insecticides, aerial spraying, contracting, and sprayer calibration. The session ended on Thursday with a field demonstration of aerial and ground sprayers, as well as bucket truck safety. In addition, there was a demonstration of computerized meteorological equipment. A field trial was also conducted which showed the benefit of using spray deposition aids to improve spray deposit recovery. For more information about this workshop

CONTACT: LARRY BARBER

FTS: 672-0640

**PRONONE<sup>R</sup> POWER PELLET PREVIEWED**

Thanks to R-8 herbicide specialist Max Williamson, participants at the recent National Pesticide Workshop were able to preview a new product from Pro-Serve, Inc. Pronone<sup>R</sup> Power Pellets contain the active ingredient hexazinone in a concentrated, easy to apply form for individual stem treatment to control undesirable woody plants in rangeland and forestry situations. For additional information on Pronone<sup>R</sup> power pellets

CONTACT: PRO-SERVE, INC.  
400 E. BROOKS RD.

P.O. BOX 161059  
MEMPHIS, TN 38116

**!! Happy New Year!!**





### NEW "TECHNOLOGY OF PESTICIDES" BOOK

A new book entitled "Toxicology of Pesticides: Experimental, Clinical, and Regulatory Perspectives," was recently published by Springer-Verlag. The book contains the proceedings of a NATO Advanced Study Institute on the same subject. The proceedings resulted from a meeting held in Riva del Garda, Italy, October 6-15, 1986 and was edited by L. G. Costa et. al. The meeting and subsequent proceedings brought together the views of scientists active in basic and applied research on pesticides, scientific perspectives on new methodologies and concepts relevant to pesticide toxicology, and professional opinions involved on the scientific aspects of policy and regulatory decisions concerning pesticides. The major thrust of the effort was to foster discussions and exchange perspectives on pesticide toxicology; basic research, clinical experiences, and regulatory processes. The present book covers basic toxicology, including pesticide effects on various organ systems. Also included are chapters on ecological problems related to the use of pesticides and the clinical aspects of human exposures and pesticide poisonings. The final chapters of the book summarize pesticide regulatory activities and new developments such as biotechnology. The 350-page book is available for about \$12

CONTACT: SPRINGER-VERLAG  
POSTFACH 105160  
HABERSTRABE 7

D-6900  
HEIDELBERG 1  
GERMANY

### NPIRS UPDATE

Participants at the last day's session of the National Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Workshop were hoping to be brought up to date on the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS); however, unforeseen circumstances prevented a full, hands-on training opportunity. Therefore, we would like to advise you that another training opportunity is being offered for both new users and advanced system users at the Annual NPIRS Work Conference, February 29- March 3, 1988 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Followup information and registration forms are available on request.

In addition, we have received and can send NPIRS information packages to each workshop participant who did not receive one at the National meeting. Copies of Appendix K, "NPIRS Fee Structure/Request for Membership Forms and Licensing Agreement for the OHS MSDS Package" will be sent soon to each Region, Station, and the Area. In filling out these forms, it is suggested that you not characterize the NPIRS output as a "service." Also, keep your initial purchase order request below \$2,500.00. This will lessen the amount of red tape involved in processing your forms.

For followup information about NPIRS

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL (WO-FPM)  
JIM WHITE (NPIRS/PURDUE)

FTS: 235-8209  
(317) 494-6614







### PESTICIDE REGISTRATION STANDARDS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified the pesticides which are scheduled for reregistration review and development of registration standards for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 in the **Federal Register** (Vol. 52, No. 218, November 12). Basically, the registration standards program is EPA's approach to the reassessment of pesticides as mandated by FIFRA. Under this program the scientific data underlying certain active ingredients is thoroughly reviewed, and essential but missing scientific studies are identified.

The reassessment may result in requirements for submission of data needed to evaluate fully the safety of the compound according to contemporary scientific standards. The results of the review are reflected in a Registration Standard, which states the Agency's regulatory position and the rationale for each position, as well as requirements for submission of additional data needed to complete the assessment, and label warnings or other regulatory restrictions needed to protect health and the environment.

EPA encourages the public to provide information relevant to the review of individual active ingredients for which Registration Standards are scheduled. The Agency is particularly interested in receiving the following types of information: human toxicology, residue chemistry, product chemistry, environmental fate, human exposure, or ecological effects.

The Forest Service funds research to fill certain of these data gaps. Chemicals undergoing review for which money could be made available include:

Asulam	Metalaxyl	Malathion
Dimethoate	Rotenone	2,4-D
2,4-DP	Chlorothalonil	Carbaryl
Ethephon	Diazinon	Picloram
Hexazinone	Resmethrin	Methoxychlor

Metam-sodium and permethrin may also be subject to comprehensive data call-ins. For additional information on funds that may be available to conduct research on these and other important forestry-use pesticides through the National Agricultural Impact Assessment Program (NAIAP)

CONTACT: ZDENKA HORAKOVA      FTS: 235-8209

### APPALACHIAN GYPSY MOTH IPM DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Bill directs the Forest Service to develop an integrated pest management (IPM) project aimed at slowing the spread of the gypsy moth in the Allegheny Mountains. Questions raised by West Virginia's Senator Byrd led to the direction and subsequent development of an Appalachian Gypsy Moth IPM Demonstration Project (AIPM). The project is designed to apply all existing knowledge and technology to an area that includes parts of the Monongahela, George Washington, and Jefferson National Forests, Shenandoah National Park and State and private land in two states. The goal of the project will be to use IPM (including the use of pesticides) to minimize adverse effects and the spread of the pest through the area. For followup

CONTACT: RICHARD REARDON

FTS: 923-4133







### APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN VEGETATION MANAGEMENT EIS UNDERWAY

The Southeastern Region (R-8) has completed the initial work on a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) covering the Coastal Plain and Piedmont geographic areas and host types. The interdisciplinary vegetation management team is now turning its attention to scoping, analysis, and development of alternatives for Appalachian Mountain National Forests in the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The EIS they develop will cover:

- Site preparation for reforestation of hardwood, pine and combinations;
- Wildlife habitat improvement;
- Timber stand improvement;
- Corridor maintenance;
  - a. Roads and Trails
  - b. Utility and railroad rights-of-way;
- Fuels treatment for wildfire hazard reduction;
- Mountaintop "bald" reclamation and maintenance; and
- Developed recreation area and facilities maintenance.

For additional information about this vegetation management NEPA document

CONTACT: STEVE MCCORQUODALE

FTS: 257-7076

### USDA ESTABLISHES PLANT SCIENCE CENTER PROGRAM

According to the October 27 **Federal Register**, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy have teamed up to establish a new plant research initiative, which could be funded with up to \$10 million in FY 1988. The program is part of the current Administration's initiative to heighten the nation's competitive position through increased funding in the sciences. The Plant Science Center Program is aimed at stimulating the basic research believed necessary to ensure the future competitive position of the U.S. in agriculture and production of renewable resources.

There is a need to improve the quality of food and fiber, to increase the efficiency of their production, to develop and use new products and to sustain a renewable resource base. The plant science center program will assist in these efforts by promoting relevant research in plant biotechnology, rhizosphere dynamics, microbial ecology, complex carbohydrates, and ecological processes.

The program has been designed to mobilize the talent and other resources of academia with meaningful participation from industry, Federal laboratories, and State and local agencies, and to derive the benefits from concerted administration and financing in a research and training environment.

For followup information

CONTACT: MACHI DILWORTH  
USDA COORDINATOR

USDA/CRGO, ROOM 112  
JSM BLG., WASHINGTON DC 20251



## AGRICULTURE, PESTICIDES, AND THE LAW

In a recent visit to the Washington Office of the Forest Service, Mr. Mike Olexa of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida advised us of efforts underway by the Extension Service to investigate and report on issues related to agricultural law and pesticides.

With increasingly strict controls on agricultural chemicals come perplexing legal questions about the role of the agricultural community within this regulatory process and the impact of such laws and regulations on land use patterns. Under the leadership of Mr. Olexa, extension personnel are preparing educational materials for persons needing to know how best to address these issues. For example, the following publications are part of Extension's outreach efforts:

Regulations Governing the Use of Agricultural Pesticides. Bulletin No. 212 by M.T. Olexa et. al, Florida Cooperative Extension Service. This 35-page pamphlet outlines Federal and common law governing pesticide use, storage and disposal liability, water pollution by pesticides, employee safety, pesticide drift and resultant liability, and regulations related to treated seed.

Summary Guide to Regulation of Agricultural Pesticides. Circular 618 by M. L. Upchurch et. al, Florida Cooperative Extension Service. This 10-page pamphlet explains the general legal framework of laws regulating the use of pesticides in agriculture.

Protecting our Groundwater: A Growers Guide. An 8-page, full color brochure produced cooperatively by the American Farm Bureau, the National Agricultural Aviation Association, the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, and the USDA Extension Service. Provides simple, well-illustrated guidelines for safe pesticide use that will protect groundwater nationwide.

For copies of any of these publications or additional information on the efforts of the Extension Service to better inform the agricultural community about liabilities associated with the use of agricultural chemicals

CONTACT: MR. MIKE OLEXA (904) 392-1881  
PROJECT DIRECTOR (202) 447-3511

## RISK MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

As a followup to the "cumulative effects assessment reports" mentioned in "Short Subjects..." Issue Nos. 16 and 18, CEARC has released two new publications. The first is entitled "Risk Management and Environmental Impact Assessment: Research Needs and Opportunities." The second is entitled "A Framework for Effective Monitoring." Both publications tie in very closely with the overall processes of environmental coordination and risk analyses and are recommended reading. To obtain copies

CONTACT: DR. ELISABETH MARSOLLIER (819) 997-1000





## PESTICIDE PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION UPDATE

The Pesticide Public Policy Foundation (3PF) was organized September 1983. The goals of 3PF are to:

- Network among those interested in continued pesticide use--identify, inform, involve, and educate those who believe pesticides are necessary, and safe to use for agriculture and health protection.

- Challenge Federal level, State level and local level government regulatory issues that unreasonably or unnecessarily impact pesticide availability; and,

- Provide decisionmakers, the media and the public with a true picture of pesticide use, lest the emotional momentum building against pesticides overwhelms our ability to set the record straight with facts. It was, and still is, the premise of 3PF that science not politics must guide the future of pesticides in America.

Mr. Dave Dietz was a founding member of 3PF and he is an energetic champion of responsible pesticide use. From 1983 to 1987 Dave served as Executive Director of 3PF; however, Dave had an unfortunate automobile accident last spring and although his condition is improving steadily, Dave is unable to continue with 3PF. A new Executive Director has been named. He is Mr. Jim Wilkinson. Jim initiated work with 3PF on October 1. Previously he spent seven years as Vice President/General Manager of Old Fox Lawn Care in Rhode Island, five years as Director of Research for ChemLawn Corp., and three years as an Assistant Professor at Ohio State University. Jim holds a BS and an MS in horticulture from the University of Rhode Island, and a PhD in turf management from Michigan State University.

For additional information about Jim or 3PF

CONTACT: JAMES F. WILKINSON

1-800-GET-PPPF

### WORKING WITH PESTICIDES

"Working with Pesticides" is the title of a 2-hour video course on the safe use of pesticides and other chemicals. Two 60-minute videotapes are divided into 4 segments on how to mix pesticides and calibrate equipment, store and dispose of chemicals, handle chemical spills, and work safely in the field.

Major emphasis is placed on the importance of signs and labels, proper equipment, protective clothing, first aid, and accident prevention. The videos come with supporting study guides, material safety data sheets, and review tests. For more information

CONTACT: DIRECT SAFETY COMPANY  
7815 S. 46TH ST.

(602) 968-7009  
PHOENIX, AZ 85044





# POTENTIAL DWARF MISTLETOE CONTROL AGENT

On September 9 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency granted approval for Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company to add dwarf mistletoe control to the Florel<sup>TM</sup> Plant Growth Regulator label (264-263AA). Florel contains the active ingredient ethephon and initial research has shown that ethephon applied as a foliar spray to conifers infected with dwarf mistletoe (Arceuthobium spp.) just prior to mistletoe seed dispersal will cause abscission of shoots and fruits, thus preventing the spread of the parasite. Florel<sup>TM</sup> is also used in agriculture as a growth regulator of fruits, vegetables, tobacco, bromeliads, and flower bulbs. It may also have potential for use in control of other mistletoes (e.g., Phoradendron spp.).

Some Forest Service researchers (e.g., Catherine Parks, PNW) have used ethephon on Douglas-fir and report 95 percent mistletoe abscission at the lowest treatment level, with no phytotoxicity. Others (e.g., Frank Hawksworth, RM) suggest caution before extensive application of the chemical. For example, Frank raises the following questions:

-How long is the effective time of seed dispersal reduction? Does this vary by mistletoes species?

-What is the most effective concentration of the chemical? The product bulletin suggests 2,500 ppm, but is this the optimum for all host/parasite combinations?

-What is the most effective sticker-spreader? The product bulletin calls for the use of a sticker-spreader but does not recommend one.

-What is the most effective means of application? Most research in forestry has been with hydraulic sprayers--effective but expensive.

-What are the effects of ethephon on the host tree? Non-target plants and other organisms?

-What is the most effective time of application?

-What is the mode-of-action of ethephon? Research on lodgepole pine dwarf mistletoe suggests that resprouting may be delayed longer than would be expected if the shoots were merely killed back. Perhaps the ethephon application encouraged normal bark-inhabiting "resin disease" fungi that limit mistletoe shoot production?

Although it appears additional research is in order, if you would like a copy of the new product information bulletin

CONTACT: THOMAS E. VRABEL  
CHIPCO<sup>R</sup>SPECIALTY PRODUCTS  
RHONE-POULENC  
(919) 549-2000

P.O. BOX 12014  
2 T.W. ALEXANDER DR.  
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PART  
NORTH CAROLINA 27709



## PESTICIDE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PLANS

Some of the most exciting news in forestry today is current developments in forestry pesticides. New formulations are being developed that are more selective and less persistent in the environment. New application methods have been developed that are safer, less labor intensive, and more cost-effective. Nevertheless, the general public remains uninformed by the perception of environmental hazards associated with pesticides. Much of this concern is caused by sensational news coverage of "horror stories" that have not always been substantiated. For the same reasons, some forest land managers are not always adequately informed and are, therefore, wary of the use of pesticides.

Members of the forestry community in the southeastern United States have recognized this need to better inform forestry vendors, professional land managers and forestry leaders--first, to mitigate the unnecessary fears harbored by the general public, and secondly to increase productivity of forest lands. As a result, on March 24, a technology transfer team of individuals met in Auburn, Alabama and developed a plan of action aimed at the effective dissemination of information on safe and effective methods of applying forestry herbicides by ground methods.

The result of the team's cooperative efforts is a comprehensive technology transfer plan that has a simple message: "Forest benefits can be greatly enhanced and environmental risk minimized by the use of modern ground application methods with properly prescribed and applied herbicides." The basic objective of the plan is to "increase knowledge and proficiency in the safe ground application of modern forestry herbicides."

The goals and objectives of the team have been developed into an innovative technology transfer plan that is unique. It may be of interest and possible use to other pesticide personnel nationwide with its planned, proactive approach. For followup

CONTACT: MAX WILLIAMSON

FTS: 257-7934

## GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION PROGRAM INITIATED IN NATION'S CAPITOL

The city of Washington, DC conducted a major gypsy moth control program this past summer by aerially treating about 2,000 acres in the northwest section of the city. This represents the first large-scale aerial application ever mounted in the Nation's Capitol. The treatment involved two aerial applications of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). The project also involved the application of gypsy moth nucleopolyhedrosis virus (Gypchek) to 18 acres in the Pinehurst area of Rock Creek Park. The virus was protected by Orzan sunscreen.

This suppression project required the coordination and cooperation of three city and two Federal agencies. Treatments were applied with a Bell 212 helicopter with no operational difficulties encountered. Post-treatment data are being analyzed but early indications show population reductions and noticeable foliage protection. For further information

CONTACT: NOEL SCHNEEBERGER

FTS: 923-4133





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by WO-FPM  
Jack Thompson  
Joe Deery  
Jim Byler

SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS

December 8, 1987

NATIONAL PESTICIDE-USE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION WORKSHOP

This, the 18th issue of "Short Subjects...", was prepared for, and is being distributed at, the 1987 National Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Workshop in McLean, Virginia. This workshop (which is held only every other year), is being held in McLean because of its close proximity to the Planning Resources Center (PRC). At PRC, workshop participants will have easy access to in-house computer terminals which will allow them to improve their skills in working with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). In addition to working on NPIRS, this year's agenda will allow participants to be updated on a wide variety of subjects including: current pesticide issues, the results of a national pesticide activity review, updates on NEPA, T&E species, risk assessments, NAPIAP, and pesticide applicator certification. Guest speakers who will provide new perspectives to the program will include: Al West, S&PF Deputy Chief; Jim Space, FPM Staff Director; Dave Ketcham, Environmental Coordinator; Vince DeWitte, OGC; Pat Breslin, EPA Office of Pesticide Programs; Dave Dahl, Forest Supervisor, Gila National Forest; Jim Stevens, FS Health and Safety; Suzanne Buntrock, Engineering (Hazardous Materials), and Joe Lewis, FPM economist.

For additional information on the workshop look for summaries in future issues of "Short Subjects..." or

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

FTS: 235-8209

VIDEOTAPES ON SAFE PESTICIDE TRANSPORTATION BEING PRODUCED

The USDA Office of Transportation in cooperation with the USDA Extension Service and Southern States Inc. (agricultural product distributors) is developing a 20-minute videotape on safe transportation of pesticides. Although the specific audience targeted is farmers and other rural residents, we believe the finished videotape may have applicability in Forest Service pesticide training programs. Therefore, we have ordered one copy for each Region. Distribution should be made about February 1, 1988.

The videotape will include: (1) An introduction on use of pesticides in American agriculture; (2) discussions of the importance of safe pesticide transportation; (3) prevention of spills using common sense; (4) control and clean-up of minor spills; (5) first aid; and (6) a summary.

For additional information on the tapes

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209





### ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL EIS TO BE UPDATED

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has announced plans to prepare a new animal damage control (ADC) environmental impact statement (EIS). The ADC program was formerly in the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, but was moved to USDA APHIS (see "Short Subjects..." Issue No. 6, April 3).

As with all Federal agency EIS's, the initial step during the update will be for APHIS to conduct scoping to determine issues of concern to the public. They will do this by holding a series of public meetings at the following locations: Sacramento, California on December 15; Kansas City, Missouri on December 17; and Washington, DC on December 21. Each meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. and is scheduled to end at 4:30 p.m. Persons wishing to speak and present their views on ADC will be asked to register with a presiding officer and provide copies of a written summary of their concerns.

Following this scoping process, APHIS will develop a draft EIS that is expected to evaluate: (1) the current program; (2) no action, (3) eradication (i.e., planned elimination of pest wildlife in designated areas); and (4) suppression (i.e., planned long-term reduction of pest wildlife populations in designated areas). Public comments will be accepted on the draft and then a Final EIS will be issued to take the place of the EIS that was adopted by APHIS in 1986. For further information

CONTACT: GARY SIMMONS (APHIS) (301) 436-8657

### EPA BEGINNING TO BACKPEDDLE A BIT ON ESA

Officials at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are exploring alternatives to the prohibition of the use of pesticides to protect animals covered by the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Backlash to their proposed program (see previous issues of "Short Subjects...") has been so strong that EPA is considering any and all alternatives to mapping. At this point they seem quite eager to entertain proposals offered by anyone. It appears, however, that EPA intends to stipulate that States would have to develop programs that would: Prohibit use in occupied habitats; restrict use in certain geographic areas; buffer zones around endangered species habitats; devise pesticide application methods that would protect endangered species; limit time of certain pesticide applications; lower application rates, and/or use different pesticide formulations.

Attempts to have the States perform a more active role in bringing EPA into compliance with the ESA are, on the other hand, meeting some resistance. The American Farm Bureau, for example, in a letter to State Ag departments, puts forth a series of points against full implementation by the States. One of the better points being: "EPA has backed away from the program due to their reservations about the accuracy of the maps and the agricultural backlash. What would make the States eager to enter a program that both EPA and Fish and Wildlife Service admit is not ready to go forward?" For followup

CONTACT: SHELLY WITT

FTS:235-8209





## WASHINGTON OFFICE OF EXTENSION SERVICE REORGANIZING

The Forest Service and other USDA agencies were informed on December 3 that the USDA Extension Service (ES) Washington Office program staff is reorganizing. It is consolidating responsibilities for integrated pest management (IPM), National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP), and pesticide applicator training efforts into an Environmental Management/Agricultural Chemicals (EMAC) program. The reorganization results from the need for increased emphasis on issues such as groundwater contamination, endangered species protection, farmworker safety, pesticide waste disposal, and the need for the ES to be more proactive with regard to these issues. They believe the new programming effort will achieve this. Although EMAC has not been formally implemented, it has the approval of Secretary Lyng and the ES has begun several collaborative efforts. For example:

Farmworker Safety Guidelines: Although EPA has not yet provided draft guidelines or regulations for review, they have briefed the ES (and FS at the National Workshop) about their "plan" to improve pesticide training for applicators and supervisors, protective clothing requirements, and posting notice requirements. They will concentrate on agriculture, forestry, nursery, and greenhouse pesticide-use situations first. In addition, they plan to establish re-entry guidelines and develop pesticide mixer/loader training packages. Implementation is expected in 1990.

State Certification Plan Review: In a joint effort, EPA and ES personnel plan to review State pesticide training programs to identify strengths and weaknesses, identify programs of excellence worth sharing, identify resource/funding/training needs, and develop baseline data upon which to perhaps develop a center of excellence training concept in the near future. Two-person teams will conduct the review in about 35 states in 1988.

Extension Service Review of Proposed FIFRA Regulation Changes: In cooperation with other USDA agencies the ES will be providing comments to EPA on proposed regulations that could: (1) Establish a minimum Federal recertification standard, (2) define "verifiable training" for recertification, and (3) clarify the meaning of "Under the Direct Supervision Of..."

For more information on the reorganization within the Extension Service

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209

### PERSONNEL ACTIONS OF INTEREST

Forest entomologist Willian M. Ciesla has been promoted and will be leaving the Group Leader position at the Methods Application Group, Fort Collins, Colorado. Bill will assume the duties of Staff Director for Forest Pest Management in R-6, a job vacated by the retirement of Paul Buffam several months ago. Bill's prior FS experiences have been in R-8 and R-1.

Leon R. LaMadeleine, plant pathologist and budget coordinator for FPM in the Northeastern Area, has been selected to replace David G. Holland as the Ogden Field Representative (R-4). Dave has accepted the position of FPM Group Leader.



NEW PESTICIDE LABEL FORMAT BEING CONSIDERED

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), and others have been evaluating the need to make pesticide labels and labeling more readable, understandable, and useful. In a recent report on pesticide labels released by EPA's OPP, two independent contractors have recommended that significant design changes be made to: Cause more pesticide users to notice health and environmental warnings; cause users to read label warnings more carefully, and increase the amount of information that users absorb and retain from the labels of pesticide products.

In developing the preliminary design for new pesticide labels, the contractors addressed all aspects of information currently on the labels. They then reformatted this information into distinct hierarchies, which clarify the relative importance of different types of information. The proposed new designs do not make extensive use of symbols but one new graphic element is proposed--a Hazard Level Indicator, which if adopted will help users understand the relative risks of a particular pesticide. The overall goal of the labeling redesign effort is to improve clarity, conciseness, and precision, and attract and hold user attention to specific data that if followed will result in decreased numbers of pesticide misuse and overall protection of environmental quality.

For information on the specifics of the proposed label redesign program

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209

MSDS's NOW AVAILABLE ON NPIRS

One of the most significant enhancements in the history of the computerized National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) occurred when Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) were made available online. The MSDS's became accessible through NPIRS in mid-November. This system enhancement will be discussed in detail by NPIRS personnel at the National Pesticide Workshop. An important point to remember is that the NPIRS MSDS Reference Files contain MSDS's on chemicals in general not just pesticides! For further information

CONTACT: JIM WHITE (NPIRS)  
DENNIS HAMEL (FPM)

(317) 494-6614  
FTS: 235-8209

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENTS

As a followup to the "Cumulative Effects Assessment" item mentioned in the November 6, "Short Subjects..." (No. 87-16), the Canadian Environmental Assessment Research Council (CEARC) has issued a new publication entitled "Cumulative Effects Assessment in Canada: An Agenda for Action and Research." The review by CEARC confirmed the hypothesis that current approaches for both scientific analyses and institutional arrangements to manage cumulative effects remain inadequate. To address the problems, recommendations for an action program were prepared. For a copy of the CEARC update

CONTACT: DR. ELISABETH MARSOLLIER

(819) 997-1000





BLM NOXIOUS WEED EIS UPHELD BY JUDGE BURNS

On November 24 Judge Burns issued a decision finding BLM's Noxious Weed Control EIS legally adequate and lifted his 1984 injunction in the NCAP v. Block case with regard to this program. His decision is reportedly based on three issues: BLM's review of alternative methods of noxious weed control was adequate; the worst case analysis was adequate under 40 CFR 1502.22, and Judge Burn's belief that the safety of herbicides was a debate among scientific experts which he could not and would not attempt to settle. The favorable ruling for BLM in this case may speak well for the upcoming evaluation of the Pacific Northwest Region's **Managing Competing Vegetation** Environmental Impact Statement by the Court. For further information

CONTACT: VINCE DEWITTE (OGC)

DG: V.DEWITTE:W01C

INDEX TO "SHORT SUBJECTS..."

Frequent users of the information in "Short Subjects..." have expressed an interest in an index to help them retrieve information in a more timely manner. To accommodate this request, Issue No. 19, the last one to be prepared in calendar year 1987, will include an Index of Topics covered since Issue No.1, January 29, 1987. A new Index will be prepared for 1988. Keywords will be alphabetized and cross referenced to the issues in which that topic is discussed. Any questions or suggestions about this effort should be directed to WO-FPM

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL  
EDITOR

FTS: 235-8209  
DG: D.HAMEL:W01B

FPM SADDENED BY DEATH OF WRITER/EDITOR

Forest Pest Management personnel were stunned Wednesday, December 3 to learn of the death of Ms. Sue Tucker at her home in Arlington, Virginia. Arlington County police are investigating her death as a homicide. Sue was a personable, vivacious, and energetic employee whose talents and desire to always improve personally and professionally will be missed. Sue worked closely with the WO-PUM&C Group on manuscripts that included pesticide-use recommendations. She was also responsible for the annual Forest Insect and Disease Conditions Report and the series entitled "Forest Insect and Disease Leaflets." Sue came to the WO in 1981 and began work as a typist for FPM. Through personal hard work, attendance at night school, and taking advantage of the Forest Service's upward mobility program, Sue progressed from a GS-5 typist to a GS-11 technical writer/editor. Family and friends gathered to sign a Book of Remembrance at 2 p.m. Saturday, December 5. The family requested no flowers; however, contributions in Sue's name may be sent to a charitable organization for missing children such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1835 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C., 20006 (Attn.: David Shapiro). For additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU  
ACTING STAFF DIRECTOR

FTS: 235-8209  
DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B





MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

TO PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: Dennis R. Hamel

Postmark: Nov 23,87 12:28 PM

Status: Certified

Subject: PEST NEWS ISSUE 17

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*Borate wood preservative*  
*P.S.*



**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

November 23, 1987

SPECIAL REVIEW OF OXYDEMETON-METHYL

On October 5, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a Special Review on oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox<sup>R</sup>). Citing substantial concerns regarding reproductive effects resulting from exposure to the insecticide, EPA has initiated the Special Review and is soliciting benefit, use, and adverse effects data.

EPA has reason to believe that oxydemeton-methyl (ODM) has the potential to adversely affect reproduction based on its effects on laboratory rats. These effects include decreased fertility, testicular weight loss, litter size and weight reductions, and decreased pup survivability. Because of this data, EPA has established a reproductive no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) of 1 ppm (0.05 mg/kg/day).

Oxydemeton-methyl is used in the U.S. on about 350,000 acres annually to control insects on agricultural crops. Use in forestry is minimal. California reported 294 acres treated with ODM in 1984. USDA Forest Service records indicate that in the last five years use on National Forest System lands has not exceeded 50 pounds total. Primary uses have been to protect seedlings from aphids and trees from seed and cone insect pests.

If you have additional information or data about ODM, it should be forwarded to WO-FPM for consideration by the NAPIAP Technical Advisory Group, the USDA group having responsibility to evaluate and forward to EPA agricultural benefit and use information. For followup

CONTACT: ZDENKA HORAKOVA

FTS: 235-8209

NEW BIOLOGICAL ASSISTANT REPORTS TO FOREST SERVICE

Ms. Shelly Witt reported to work with the USDA Forest Service Wildlife and Fisheries and Forest Pest Management Staffs on November 9. She is a recent graduate of Oregon State University where she received a Bachelor of Science degree in horticulture with a minor in integrated pest management. Shelly is being cooperatively funded by the WL&F and FPM staffs to work on the Endangered Species/pesticide labeling project of EPA. Just prior to receiving her BS, Shelly worked as an intern at Longwood Gardens near Philadelphia, later she worked with the Morris Arboretum at the University of Pennsylvania. Shelly will be working with Max Ollieu and Glen Contreras on the endangered species project for the next several months but hopes to go back to school in the near future to work on a Masters degree in either Entomology or Botany. For followup

CONTACT: SHELLY WITT

FTS: 235-8209





### REQUEST FOR PEST MANAGEMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE

The Pacific Northwest Region is planning to conduct both operational and pilot control projects in fiscal year 1988. The purpose of the projects will be to reduce populations of the western spruce budworm and further evaluate biological insecticides containing the bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). Both projects are considered high priority and R-6 is seeking help to support them.

Jim Hadfield, Acting Director, R-6 Forest Pest Management has already sent a call letter to the Regions, Stations, and the Area but in case you have not seen the request you may want to followup and determine if you know of anyone who could benefit from such a broadening experience as well as provide R-6 some needed assistance. For followup

CONTACT: JIM HADFIELD

FTS: 423-2727

### BETTER PESTICIDE LABELING PROPOSED

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) has recommended that EPA simplify pesticide labeling and provide all users with practical training in proper pesticide use. In a paper presented to a committee of the State-FIFRA Issues Research and Evaluation Group (SFIREG) at their San Diego meeting in October, NACA also suggested that a comprehensive users manual, generic to all products, be developed and approved by EPA. The document would not accompany the product at the time of sale, but would be distributed through a training program designed with a national minimum standard which would be augmented with information relevant to regional considerations.

NACA offered a readable and understandable sample label that included a use-of-classification statement, cross-referencing to a Generic Users' Manual, precautionary statements in clear, simple English, notes to physicians, chronic health effects, environmental hazards cross-referenced to the Generic Users' Manual, storage, disposal, and spill and leak information.

The new labeling concept, devised by a task force of registrants, users, and government personnel may offer benefits such as improved communication through more effective labeling, more easily understood labels that would encourage greater user compliance, increased public confidence, and better protection for humans and the environment. The development of a Generic Users' Manual appears to be the centerpiece of NACA's plan. Such a document would purportedly contain information on health and safety, including worker protection, environmental hazards--water contamination, drift, non-target organism toxicity, endangered species, soil containment--chronic hazards, carcinogenic, reproductive, and teratogenic effects, methods of application, and storage as well as disposal. For further information about NACA's proposal

CONTACT: NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION  
THE MADISON BUILDING, NINTH FLOOR  
1155 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005





TM BIOCONTROL 1 MAY FIND USE IN 1988

**TM Biocontrol 1**, the biological insecticide registered by the USDA Forest Service (FS) for control of the Douglas-fir tussock moth (DFTM) may find use in the Pacific Northwest Region this spring. The insecticide, which contains inclusion bodies of the DFTM nucleopolyhedrosis virus, has been produced at a FS production facility in Corvallis, Oregon for the last four years. Now results of moth catch counts from pheromone traps from the Pine District of the Wallowa Whitman National Forest show signs of DFTM population buildup. For additional info

CONTACT: JIM HADFIELD

FTS 423-2727

COMMENSAL RODENT CONTROL

The Vector Biology and Control Division of the World Health Organization (WHO) recently released a training and information guide on commensal rodent control. Part of a series of advanced pest management training guides, this 100-page publication provides a brief history of commensal rats and mice and their relationships with humans. In addition, classification, behavior, population characteristics, public health importance, and economic importance of rodent control are covered. One of the final chapters of the guide provides extensive information on rodent control including: prevention by sanitation, exclusion, and mechanical proofing and suppression, through the use of fumigants, rodenticides, and chemosterilants. A glossary and list of references rounds out the publication which should be useful to anyone involved in commensal rodent control or responsible for training in the agricultural, seed treatment, and/or structural pest control categories of the Forest Service or other agency pesticide applicator certification plan. For a copy of this publication (WHO/VBC/87.949)

CONTACT: DIVISION OF VECTOR BIOLOGY & CONTROL  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CH-1211, GENEVA 27  
SWITZERLAND

ENDANGERED SPECIES UPDATE

The latest set of responses to the county maps that Forest Pest Management has been distributing, collating responses for, and analyzing was forwarded to the Department on November 18 for them to be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The next step for the Forest Service will be to send a letter to the Regional Foresters asking them to respond to the remaining questions about pesticide-use restrictions, alternative pesticides, and non-pesticidal alternatives. Since information on EPA compliance with the Endangered Species Act changes daily, if you need up-to-date information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU  
SHELLY WITT

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209



## RESTRICTED-USE PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION PLAN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plans to propose changes to the Federal restricted-use pesticide certification regulations sometime in 1988. According to EPA, Federal requirements for renewal of certification and standards of competency for certification are to be evaluated. In addition, EPA also proposes to address the definition of "under the direct supervision of certified applicators." In a preliminary response to an EPA request about the USDA Forest Service Plan, Forest Pest Management responded, through the Office of General Counsel, with a 25-page summary of our plan and the ways in which it is implemented. If you have questions or comments about the plan or ways you believe it could/should be improved

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL (FPM)  
VINCE DEWITTE (OGC)

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
DG: V.DEWITTE:W01C

## HERBICIDE BUFFER STRIPS

Canadian forestry researchers recently investigated and reported on the off-target drift of glyphosate using three types of aerial application equipment. The purpose of the tests was to determine buffer widths needed to protect non-target aquatic organisms. Using helicopters and Microfoil, Through Valve, and D8-46 dispersal systems, the Canadian researchers applied glyphosate (Roundup<sup>®</sup>) to a hardwood forest site. Off-target herbicide deposits on water and foliage were measured at various distances downwind. Airborne herbicide particles were also sampled. Using these measurements, mathematical equations were used to predict surface water deposits. Then, based on reported glyphosate toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, buffer widths were calculated. In general, off-target drift was greatest from the D8-46 dispersal system and lowest from the Microfoil boom. Based on these tests the Canadians believe that buffer widths of 75-90 feet around bodies of water is sufficient to protect non-target organisms from offsite aerial herbicide drift. For more information about (or a copy of) this study

CONTACT: INFORMATION SERVICES  
FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE

P.O. BOX 490  
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO  
CANADA P6A 5M7

## A QUICK GUIDE TO PESTICIDES

The British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Lands recently (August 1987) printed and distributed a booklet entitled "A Quick Guide to Pesticides: Use and Regulation in B.C. Forest Management." The guide summarizes a wide range of information about the use of pesticides in B.C. forests. It was assembled to assist field staff and contractors in explaining forest pesticide use to the general public. Charts, graphs, and diagrams are used extensively in the guide, which is intended to be used with area residents, special interest





groups, local associations, and community leaders and officials. This excellent little guide may provide pesticide coordinators in the U.S. with ideas on how to communicate better with the public. For a copy:

CONTACT: P. HUMPHREYS	PROTECTION BRANCH
DIRECTOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS	2ND FLR., 31 BASTION SQUARE
BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE	VICTORIA, B.C. V8W 3E7
MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND LANDS	CANADA

#### DEER REPELLENTS COMPARED

The Summer 1987 issue (Vol. 38, No. 3) of **Tree Planter's Notes** reports on a study comparing the efficacy of several formulations of deer and elk repelling putrescent whole egg solids to a new 1:1 chemical mixture of epi-dihydroandrosterone and androsterone.

Animal damage to conifer seedlings can be an important cause of plantation failure; therefore, finding alternative animal damage control deterrents is important. Previous efforts have concentrated on the use of egg solid repellents; however, recent research from Norway indicated a new chemical called Repelliff<sup>R</sup> might be more effective. Field experiments comparing Big Game Repellent<sup>R</sup> and Dee Away<sup>R</sup> (egg solids) with Repelliff<sup>R</sup> (sterol mix) were conducted to determine efficacy and develop use guidelines.

Results of the studys showed browse damage to seedlings protected by the egg solid products was significantly less than that provided by the Norwegian Repelliff<sup>R</sup>. However, differences in effect may be due to behavioral or physiological differences between deer in the U.S. and Norway and since Repelliff<sup>R</sup> has shown efficacy and is cheaper, there is strong incentive to further evaluate its usefulness. For followup information

CONTACT: DAVID DE YOE	65 FRONT ST, NANAIMO, B.C.
MACMILLIAN BLOEDAL LTD.	CANADA V9R 5H9

#### PROTECTING WOOD WITH BORATES

The USDA Forest Service Southern Forest Experiment Station has prepared two videotapes that discuss borate-containing wood preservatives. These tapes include:

"Protecting Wood with Borates." This videotape provides a general overview and includes discussions of environmental and visual impacts, effectiveness, penetration by dip diffusion, treating and testing, uses, and safety.

"How to Do a Borate Dip." This videotape explains the specifics of the borate dip diffusion treatment. It covers uses in foreign countries and the U.S. It also discusses the process, which does not require "pressure" treatment.

For more information and ordering instructions

CONTACT: WILLIAM H. SITES	P.O. BOX 2680
USDA FOREST SERVICE	ASHEVILLE, NC
FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT	28802





PESTICIDE DEMAND SLOWS IN U.S.

According to a November 16 Chemical and Engineering News (C&EN) "Product Report," the demand for pesticide use in the U.S. is declining. The pesticide business hasn't fallen on hard time yet, but it isn't the business it used to be. Why? The number of planted acres is down, causing a decline in the amount of pesticide used. And fewer pounds of product are being used. Also, there is increased awareness, both among users and manufacturers, of the safety and environmental consequences of pesticide use. Potential groundwater contamination problems are also having an effect, as are the sheer economics of pesticide use. More people are carefully evaluating their inputs and outputs and as a result, farm pesticide use is down about 9 percent while the U.S. International Trade Commission reports that the prices of pesticides nearly doubled between 1976 and 1985. The slowdown in the pesticides industry is showing up in other ways too. For instance, the number of new products introduced each year has declined significantly over the past 15 or so years and although biotechnology is coming online, it will be 10 years before biotech-derived pesticides receive full registration. For additional information the C&EN "Product Report,"

READ: CHMICAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS  
VOLUME 65, NUMBER 46

NOVEMBER 16, 1987  
PAGES 35-42



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

CC PEST NEWS1

From: Dennis R. Hamel:W01B  
Postmark: Nov 06,87 11:03 AM  
Status: Certified Previously read  
Subject: PESTICIDE NEWSLETTER

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Comments:

6 PAGE DOCUMENT

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

November 6, 1987

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENTS

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Research Council (CEARC) recently released a publication entitled **"Cumulative Effects Assessments: A Context for Further Research and Development."** This background paper defines cumulative effects assessment, current cumulative assessment practices, analyzes several Canadian and U.S. case studies, and recommends followup action. In both the U.S. and Canada, it has been observed that traditional environmental analyses: 1) Ignore the additive effects of certain events on ecological systems; 2) deal inadequately with situations that stimulate other activities; and 3) discourage the development of comprehensive environmental objectives that reflect the broad goals of a society. Therefore, it may be time to recognize and analyze cumulative effects and their potential to create a whole new range of environmental problems. This publication provides a framework to do just that and to date, it is perhaps the most rigorous attempt at comprehensive rationality on the subject of cumulative effects assessment. The publication and its case study of "New Brunswick Forest Management" is recommended reading for forest managers, decisionmakers, and preparers of environmental analyses.

For additional information about CEARC's activities and/or the "Cumulative Effect Assessment" publication

CONTACT: DR. ELISABETH MARSOLLIER                      (819) 997-1000  
13TH FLR., FONTUINE BLG.  
200 SACRE'-COEUR BLVD.  
HULL, QUEBEC, K1A 0H3

SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY

Over 200 scientists from around the world representing industry, government, and academia gathered at Ottawa, Canada in October to participate in a symposium on the aerial application of pesticides in forestry. The symposium was sponsored by the National Research Council of Canada and was attended by nine representatives from the USDA Forest Service (FS). Participants in the conference were impressed with Canada's achievements in aerial application research, especially in the area of ultra low volume applications. Several papers were presented on the effectiveness of drops below 50 microns. USDA FS's Jack Barry presented results of Program WIND and Jim Warner and Larry Barber presented poster papers on projects done in the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast. Data presented at the symposium has the potential to change aerial applications in forestry. A "Proceedings" of the symposium should be available in about six months. In the interim, if you have questions

CONTACT: JACK BARRY                      FTS: 460-1715  
LARRY GROSS                      FTS: 235-8209





EPA DELIVERS NEWS TO NACA

At the National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) fall conference, members were brought up to date on several new initiatives being undertaken at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For example, Jan Auerbach, Chief of EPA's Special Review Branch, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs discussed a plan to simplify pesticide labels by putting health, safety, and general descriptive information on the label itself, and putting use information in a separate packet. Comments on this proposal are currently being accepted by EPA but even if approved, the plan would take 3-5 years before going into effect.

In the biotechnology area, Rick Tinsworth, Director of the Pesticide Registration Division said that the Hazard Evaluation Division was in the process of revising **Subdivision M, Microbial Pesticide Assessment Guidelines** to streamline and update some of the required testing procedures.

Steve Schatzow, a former EPA official now associated with a Washington, DC law firm, requested relief for registrants and users of minor-use pesticides. Schatzow said a coalition of minor-use pesticide registrants was being formed to apply pressure to "require the agency (EPA) to explicitly consider the impact of registration and reregistration requirements on minor users."

We will keep you up to date on these developments. If you have specific questions on which you would like followup

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209

ADC ALERT

James Evans, Project Leader for Forest Animal Damage Control (ADC) Research at Olympia, Washington recently alerted FS personnel to the fact that the EPA has issued a second data call-in on strychnine baits used for pocket gopher (Thomomys spp.) and other pest control. In an October 7 letter to FS personnel in the western Regions Jim advised that, "At this time it seems imperative that all of you be aware of the critical nature of this and other problems regarding forest animal damage in Western States." His concern is that without data to submit to EPA there is a potential for cancellation of the USDA-APHIS (formerly U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) registration for strychnine baits. Therefore, you are encouraged to obtain, analyze, and forward data to Jim on pocket gopher damage to conifer plantations and efficacy of strychnine baits in their control. Pocket gophers continue to be a significant plantation pest in the West and it would be unfortunate to lose the use of a product based solely on inadequate data input. If you can provide information about pocket gophers and/or their control with strychnine baits

CONTACT: MR. JAMES EVANS  
ADC PROJECT LEADER

(206) 753-9451  
FTS: 434-9451



### PESTICIDE NEUROTOXICITY TESTS RECOMMENDED

In addition to testing pesticides for acute toxicity, subchronic and chronic toxic effects, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, and carcinogenicity, a FIFRA Scientific Advisory subpanel recently recommended that pesticides also be tested for neurotoxicity. The subpanel in an October 16 memorandum to Douglas D. Campt, Director of EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs recommended:

--Using a series of primary screening tests to determine acute and subchronic neurotoxic effects (e.g. examination of impaired motor activity in laboratory rats);

--Using second tier chronic tests to determine if functional behavior or motor activity abnormalities occur; and

--Conducting neuropathological examinations at the end of chronic exposure periods.

Although not bound by the subpanel's recommendations, it is likely that the potential for pesticides to cause neurotoxicological effects will be further evaluated by EPA and their scientific advisory panels. It is also likely that opponents to the use of pesticides in forestry will begin to raise questions about the potential for neurotoxicological and immunotoxicological effects of forest-use pesticides. For followup information

CONTACT: ZDENKA HORAKOVA

FTS: 235-8209

### EPA URGED TO PROTECT WILDLIFE REFUGES

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently recommended (July 1987) that EPA establish water pollution control standards to protect wildlife from agricultural chemicals such as herbicides, fertilizers, insecticides, and other nonpoint agricultural chemical discharges. Although GAO recognized in the report that EPA does not currently have the resources to fully comply, they urged EPA to at least establish standards that would be enforceable under the Clean Water Act. The GAO report was compiled at the request of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation.

In response to the GAO report and EPA science advisors, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service is expected to begin comprehensive surveys of wildlife refuges this fall. For a copy of GAO's report on the need to protect wildlife refuges

CONTACT: GAO DOCUMENTS

(202) 275-6241

SORRY! WRONG NUMBER!

In the last issue of "**Short Subjects...**" we gave you an incorrect telephone number for Andris Eglitis. Please correct it to read: 586-8883. Thanks!





### MICROSPORIDIA MAY REDUCE PESTICIDE USE

Researchers in North America have shown recently that studies of microsporidia (protozoan parasites) infection and intensity are important elements in the populations dynamics of forest insect pests. It may be that better knowledge about epizootics caused by these organisms could enable forest managers to predict pest population collapses and limit chemical control measures. For example, studies of infection by parasitic microsporidia in the genus Nosema have been used to model the population dynamics of forest pests such as the spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana) and the green tortrix (Tortrix viridana). These pests are infested by Nosema fumiferanae and N. tortricis respectively.

Although additional research is necessary, more knowledge about microsporidia and their effects on the development of forest pests may lead to better planning of forest pest control. For additional information and a copy of a recent publication (FPM-X-79) entitled "Observations on the Level of Infection and Intensity of Nosema fumiferanae (Microsporida) in Two Different Field Populations of the Spruce Budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana),"

CONTACT: INFORMATION SERVICES  
FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE  
P.O. BOX 490  
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO  
CANADA P6A 5M7

### STARCHY SUPER SLURPER

Research on making new products from surplus commodities continues to pay dividends to U.S. agriculture according to the October issue of **Agricultural Research** (Vol. 35, No.9). For example, scientists at one agricultural research station have found a new use for starch made from surplus corn.

Scientists at the Northern Region Research Center (ARS) have turned corn into a super slurper--a substance that can absorb up to 1,000 times its own weight in moisture. Research on the project has been continuing since 1974, but now the super slurper has pretty much been perfected and is being used in products ranging from baby diapers to fuel filters. The product, which can be formulated into flakes, films, powder, or mats may also hold promise as a bulk absorbant for spills of liquid pesticides. For more information about such possibilities

CONTACT: DR. WILLIAM M. DOANE  
PLANT POLYMER RESEARCH  
NORTHERN REGION

1815 NORTH UNIVERSITY  
PEORIA, ILLINOIS  
61604





## PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

"Plant Biotechnology as a Tool for Research and Production" is the focus of a magnificent, new **Nestle' Research News**. The colorful issue presents an overview of plant biotechnology. It is especially recommended reading for researchers exploring opportunities to use plant biotechnology as a complement to the more traditional techniques of improving plant quality and yield while reducing production costs. As Marc Horisberger, President of the Nestle' Research Center, states in the opening pages, "Reading this new volume is like voyaging in a world of life and beauty. This should not distract the reader from the hopes of the contributors whose original accounts have a common aim: The improvement of plants, and the development of plant products for the goal of humanity in an increasingly demanding world."

Free copies of this publication may be obtained by making a request to NESTEC

CONTACT: NESTLE' PRODUCTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
CORPORATE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT  
DOCUMENT CENTRE  
AVENUE NESTLE' 55  
CH-1800 VEVEY, SWITZERLAND

## FORESTER LEAVES SANDOZ FOR NOVO

Mr. Temple Bowen, a long-time friend of forestry and forest pest management recently terminated his employment as a sales representative with Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation and joined the firm of NOVO Laboratories Incorporated. NOVO currently produces biological pesticides that incorporate Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) for the agricultural market but they have also expressed interest in the forestry market.

Temple has a wide range of experiences working in forestry in Maine for many years and on Forest Service pilot projects from Montana to New Mexico. For further information about Temple, NOVO, and/or their products or plans

CONTACT: MR. TEMPLE BOWEN  
59 DANBURY ROAD

NOVO LABORATORIES  
WILTON, CONN. 06897

## "OUR AMERICAN LAND"

"Our American Land" is the name of the 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture released November 6 by USDA Secretary Lyng and the Honorable E. (Kika) de la Garza, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. The 1987 Yearbook is part of the Department's observance of the bicentennial of the Constitution and explores how the Constitution helped to shape the nation and our laws and land ownership and use. Forest management and forest pest management (including a discussion about pesticide use) are featured in the Yearbook in sections on "Understanding Land," "Managing Land Use," "Conserving Land," "Coping with Nature," and "New Directions." For additional information

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209



R-1 PESTICIDE COORDINATOR

Ed Monnig recently received a permanent appointment as Region 1 Pesticide Coordinator. Prior to his permanent appointment he had been acting pesticide coordinator for the Region. Ed has been actively involved in providing risk analyses for pesticide applications in Regions 1 and 4. His supervisor is Jack Thompson.

Prior to his employment with the Forest Service, Ed worked for TRW's Environmental Engineering Division at their Research Triangle Park Institute. At TRW Ed worked on pesticide-related research. Ed has a Masters Degree in Environmental Chemistry from the University of Texas at Dallas. For followup

CONTACT: ED MONNIG  
REGION 1

FTS: 585-3189  
DG: E.MONNIG:R01A

ENDANGERED SPECIES UPDATE

The EPA contractor has forwarded the last of the county maps and bulletin information to reviewers. Once all comments on the maps are completed they will be used by EPA in their pesticide label improvement program to bring them into compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The last shipment of maps received by the Forest Service and forwarded to field offices, brings the total number of counties involved to over 600 in 37 States. Responses to depicted "currently occupied habitat" of endangered species on the maps are being forwarded from the Forest Service's Forest Pest Management office through the USDA coordinator to EPA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Soon the Forest Service will request information from field personnel on the pesticides, their restrictions, and possible alternatives to their use. The Wildlife and Fish Staff in the Washington Office is about to hire a temporary employee to assist the agency in compiling responses to the EPA requests. The employee, Ms. Shelly Witt, will be temporarily co-located with the Forest Pest Management Staff and will be working with Max Ollieu on the endangered species project for the next two to three months. For additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU  
FPM/PUM&C

FTS: 235-8209  
DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B





MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

TO PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: D.HAMEL

Postmark: Oct 22,87 12:45 PM

Status: Certified Previously read

Subject: PEST NEWS ISSUE NO. 15

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List of  
Pest Coordinators





**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

October 22, 1987

WORK ON EIS'S PROGRESSES

Two environmental impact statements (EIS) on managing competing and unwanted vegetation are progressing toward completion. On October 15, the Pacific Northwest Region released their Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for public comment. At about the same time, the Southern Region released for internal review a draft risk assessment for the use of herbicides.

Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Pacific Northwest Region, October 1987: A new program for managing competing and unwanted vegetation is being developed by R-6. The Region recently sent to all potentially affected interests a summary of the DEIS, a request for participation, a response form, and an open invitation to meet with R-6 personnel to discuss the document, the programs, and their potential effects. After carefully considering comments on the DEIS from the public, scientists, and government agencies, a final EIS will be prepared and issued. That final will be the basis for the selection of a new program of vegetation management on National Forest System lands in Oregon and Washington. Activities covered by the new vegetation management program will include:

- preparing sites for planting trees;
- releasing young conifers from competing vegetation;
- managing and preventing fires;
- improving range conditions for livestock;
- controlling noxious weeds;
- improving wildlife habitat;
- maintaining recreation and administrative facilities;
- maintaining roadsides and utility corridors; and
- supporting the tree genetics and research programs.

Methods of vegetation management considered in the DEIS include the use of herbicides, prescribed burning, manual work, biological treatments, and mechanical means. Issues being covered in the DEIS involve program effectiveness, public involvement, costs and benefits, human health risks, interagency coordination, and environmental, social, and economic effects.

Seven alternatives are described in the DEIS and three are indicated as Forest Service preferred alternatives. The DEIS also provides an overview of the environmental effects of each alternative.

For additional information on document availability or other questions

CONTACT: GARY LARSEN  
JAN ENGERT

DG: G.LARSEN:R06A  
(503) 221-2727



Draft Risk Assessment for the Use of Herbicides in USDA Forest Service R-8:

Although not yet ready for public review, R-8 has produced a draft risk assessment under contract with Labat-Anderson, Inc. The draft is being reviewed internally and will eventually be incorporated as an appendix into the three draft environmental impact statements being developed to cover the coastal plain and piedmont, appalachian, and ozark areas of the Southern Region. The first of these DEIS's is expected in December.

The purpose of the risk assessment is to document the probable effects of herbicides on human health, wildlife, and aquatic species associated with forest vegetation management programs.

Similar to the process described for nursery workers (see next item), the R-8 document uses risk assessment procedures widely accepted in the scientific community to analyze hazard and exposure and determine potential human health and environmental risks. For additional information about the R-8 process

CONTACT: STEVE MCCORQUODALE

FTS: 257-7076

NURSERY PESTICIDE DOCUMENTS

The USDA Forest Service (FS) has just released two documents related to the use of pesticides in forest nurseries. Both documents were prepared for the FS under contract by Labat-Anderson, Inc. The two publications should prove to be valuable reference documents for nursery managers and others whose responsibilities involve the use of chemicals in tree seedling production.

Pesticide Background Statements, Volume III. Nursery Pesticides is a continuation of a series of agriculture handbooks (AH) that review available information on the chemistry, toxicology, and environmental fate of forest-use pesticides. This particular volume covers the following commonly used pesticides in forest nurseries:

Herbicides

Bifenox  
DCPA  
Diphenamid  
Napropamide  
Oxyfluorfen  
Sethoxydim  
Sulfometuron methyl

Fungicides and Fumigants

DCNA  
Metalaxyl  
Thiram  
Triadimefon  
Dazomet  
1,3 Dichloropropene  
Vorlex

Each chemical is described in terms of its chemical and physical properties, the results of laboratory animal tests on toxicity, and normal patterns of use in nursery operations. Much of the information in this publication was necessary to do a generalized risk assessment which in turn will lead to more site specific risk assessments for the eleven nurseries the FS operates in eight States.





Human Health Risk Assessment for the Use of Pesticides in USDA Forest Service Nurseries (FS-412). This publication provides a generalized assessment of the risk to human health from using pesticides in forest nurseries. Twenty-eight different pesticides, including herbicides, fungicides, fumigants, and insecticides are applied at some time in nurseries to control competing or damaging weeds, diseases, and insects. The assessment document uses procedures widely accepted in the scientific community to analyze hazard and exposure and determine potential risk to human health. Included in the hazard analyses is acute toxicity information, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity factors, and cancer potencies. The exposure analyses discuss typical nursery operations and exposure potential. The determination of risk is based on analyses of routine operations, extreme exposures, and accidents or incidents. Synergistic and cumulative effects are also discussed as are the risks to sensitive or hypersensitive individuals.

Copies of these two documents will soon be distributed to Forest Service personnel via Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandums. Others interested in AH-670 or FS-412 may

CONTACT: LARRY GROSS

FTS: 235-8209

#### FINAL FIELD PHASE OF PROGRAM WIND COMPLETED

The final field phase of the multi-million dollar Program WIND was completed earlier this month in northern California. Approximately 120 scientists and technicians from 35 different organizations participated in the program that began in 1985. Scientists from five universities, the FS, the U.S. Army, and Denmark participated in the final phase which included two smoke studies in forest terrain. Community support and cooperation were key elements in the successful accomplishment.

Over the past two years, Program WIND has had one specific objective--the collection of deposition and drift data of liquid sprays in flat and moderately complex forest- and rangeland. The program, sponsored jointly by the USDA Forest Service and the Department of Defense, Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, has assembled considerable aircraft flowfield and ground deposition data.

In a paper to be presented at the International Symposium on the Aerial Application of Pesticides in Forestry, October 20-22, in Ottawa, Canada, data from Program WIND and the computer code AGDISP (AGricultural DISPersal) will be summarized and compared with a cross-section of assembled data.

For more information about Program WIND or the AGDISP model

CONTACT: ANN WESTLING  
ROBERT EKBLAD  
JACK BARRY

DG: A.WESTING:R05F17A  
DG: R.EKBLAD:R01A  
DG: J.BARRY:SCS06





AERIAL APPLICATION REPORTS

Jack Barry, the Forest Service aerial pesticide application specialist located in Davis, California, recently reported on the availability of several new reports. They include analyses done using the Forest Service-Cramer-Barry-Grim (FSCBG) model and studies done under the auspices of the "Winds In Non-uniform Domains" (WIND) program. Included among the new reports are:

Report FPM 87-4: Modeling for Aerial Spray Buffer Zones. This report covers examples of using the FSCBG model to estimate buffer zones for aerial application of herbicides. Graphic examples are given showing off-target deposit as a function of weather and aircraft spray release and height.

Program WIND Report FPM 87-3: Data Report of Wind Tunnel Tests--D8-45 Nozzle Atomizing Glycerin and Water at Air Velocities 50 and 60 Miles Per Hour. This report presents results of wind tunnel tests used to characterize a commonly used nozzle, spraying a low volatile glycerin plus water tank mix.

Program WIND Report FPM 87-5: Data Report of Wind Tunnel Tests--Characterization of Selected Tank Mixes and Nozzles for Drops Less than 34 Microns in Diameter. This report presents in graphic and tabular form drop size information from wind tunnel testing of nozzles and herbicide simulants. Data can be used to select conditions which reduce generation of small drops that have greater drift potential.

Program WIND Report: Aerial Application Equipment. This publication is a catalogue of aerial spray aircraft, and dispersing and ancillary equipment. The publication will be helpful to anyone who is planning aerial use of aircraft including aerial spray operations. Funding for this publication was provided by the U.S. Army, but information about it or copies of it or any of the other publications may be obtained from Davis, California

CONTACT: JACK BARRY

DG: J.BARRY:SCS06

EPA ASKED TO SEEK MORE TESTS ON 2,4-D

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been asked to continue testing 2,4-D for possible carcinogenicity. The agency's Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) recommended an interim Category D classification, meaning the compound is not classifiable as to carcinogenicity. On the other hand EPA gave 2,4-D an interim Category C classification after examining available literature. Category C means the compound is a possible human carcinogen with limited, inconclusive evidence. The 2,4-D Task Force, a coalition of users and manufacturers recommended Category E classification--inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity. The SAP, reviewing EPA's work, called for an additional long-term study in rats. EPA is still considering this recommendation. Meanwhile, EPA is awaiting the results of another study by the National Cancer Institute. That study is comparing a population of people who have been exposed to the herbicide with one that has not. A permanent classification is not expected for two to three years. For additional information

CONTACT: 2,4-D TASK FORCE

1-800-345-5109



### NEW PRODUCT NEWS

**Advanced Plant Management** is the name of a Wilbur-Ellis subsidiary that has developed a new, simplified tree-injection system. The company's lightweight injector needs no external power source and can be used to directly deliver chemicals such as plant growth regulators, fungicides, fertilizers, and herbicides to trees.

When used properly, no chemicals are released into the environment and the system is therefore considered a completely closed, environmentally safe system. The injector is operated by a manual piston pump that can accurately meter chemical amounts as low as 10 milliliters. For additional information

CONTACT: ROD C. JORGENSEN	SALES REPRESENTATIVE
WILBUR-ELLIS, INC.	(209) 485-1662

### TREATED VEGETATION MARKERS

Two new, water-soluble, non-staining, blue dyes are being marketed for use by vegetation management personnel. Designed for use with herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and liquid fertilizers, the new, blue sprays, called **TURF-MARK<sup>R</sup>** and **SIGNAL<sup>R</sup>** will enable personnel to accurately and uniformly apply their sprays efficiently and economically. The dyes leave a temporary (up to 48 hours) blue color that dissipates under sunny or rainy conditions. The use of vegetation markers in pesticide tank mixes should help eliminate damaging or wasteful overlaps and/or skips. For more information

CONTACT: ROGER C. UNDERWOOD	701 DAYTON ROAD
<b>TURF-MARK<sup>R</sup></b>	AMES, IOWA 50010
BECKER UNDERWOOD, INC.	(515) 232-5907
PRECISION LABORATORIES	P.O. BOX 127
<b>SIGNAL<sup>R</sup></b>	NORTHBOCK, ILLINOIS 60065

### USDI ASKS EPA TO DELAY ENDANGERED SPECIES LABELING PROGRAM

Asserting a concern about "backlash" from agricultural interests, USDI in an October 2 letter from their Fish and Wildlife Service, has asked EPA to delay implementation of the endangered species labeling program until the two agencies can review alternatives and attempt to more accurately measure the scope of the program. (See "Short Subjects..." No. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 14).

EPA has not yet responded to the request, but USDA officials in a meeting with EPA's John Moore on October 7 indicated that although they were dismayed with the USDI request, they had no intention of instituting any moratorium on their plans. Instead EPA is hoping to give the States responsibility for developing compliance plans. For additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU	DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B
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UPDATED LIST OF FS PERSONNEL INVOLVED WITH PESTICIDE USE

Issue No. 1 (January 29) of "Short Subjects..." identified FS personnel having pesticide-use management and coordination responsibilities and who were receiving the "newsletter." We requested additions to the list and received very few until recently when it was pointed out that we had neglected to include our colleagues in Research. Therefore, based on discussions with individual researchers, staff directors at the recent National Forest Insect and Disease Workshop, and responses to the Issue No. 9 (July 2) evaluation form summarized in Issue No. 13 (September 4) we are revising our list of FS personnel involved with pesticide use. Enclosed is an update. Please remember that as pesticide specialists and/or coordinators it is your responsibility to forward appropriate information to other FS personnel with a need to know. Should you have any questions

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL  
EDITOR

FTS: 235-8209  
DG: D.HAMEL:W01B

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DG</u>
R-1	Ed Monnig	585-3189	Federal Building P.O. Box 7669 Missoula, Mt. 59801	:R01A
R-2	Dave Johnson	776-9541	Box 25127 Lakewood, CO 80225	:R02A
R-3	Jesus Cota	476-3288	Federal Building 517 Gold Ave. SW Albuquerque, NM 87102	:R03A
R-4	Garth Baxter	586-5258	Federal Building 324-25th St. Ogden, Utah 84401	:R04A
R-5	Brian Sturgess	556-0112	630 Sansome St. San Francisco, Ca. 94111	:R05A
R-6	Gary Larsen Mike Schafer	423-2727	P.O. Box 3623 Portland, Or. 97208	:R06A
R-8	Max Williamson (Herbicides)	257-7934	1720 Peachtree, NW Atlanta, Ga. 30309	:R08A
	John Taylor (Insecticides)	257-2718	J.W.Taylor:	R08A
R-9	Larry Yarger	362-1899	310 W. Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wi. 53203	:R09A
R-10	Andy Eglitis	8-907-586-7510	P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, Ak. 99802	:R10A





STATIONS

INT	Lynn Rasmussen	586-5393	For. Sci. Lab 507 25th St. Ogden, Ut. 84401	:S22A
NC	Dan Netzer	715-362-7474	For. Sci. Lab Box 898 Rhineland, Wi. 54501	:R09F06A
NE	Jack Barger	975-9206	For. Sci. Lab 359 Main Rd. Delaware, Oh. 43015	:S24L05A
PNW	Gary Daterman	420-4331	For. Sci. Lab 3200 Jefferson Way 97331	:S26L05A
PSW	Ron Stewart	449-3437	P.O. Box 245 Berkeley, Ca. 94701	:S27A
RM	John Schmid	323-1100	240 W. Prospect Ft. Collin, Co. 80526-2098	:S28A
SE	Gordon Lewis	672-0637	200 Weaver Blvd. P.O. Box 2680 Asheville, NC 28802	:S29A
SO	James Bell	682-6712	Post Office Bldg. 701 Loyola Ave. New Orleans, La. 70113	:S30A
FPL	Tom Jacobson	364-5723	Gifford Pinchot Dr. Madison, Wi. 53705-2398	:S32A

AREA

NA	Charles Hatch	489-3169	370 Reed Road Broomall, Pa. 19008	:S24A
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WASHINGTON OFFICE

WO	Max Ollieu Dennis Hamel Larry Gross Zdenka Horakova	235-8209	P.O. Box 96090 Washington, D.C. 20090-6090	:W01B
Davis	Jack Barry	460-1715	2121 C. 2nd St. Suite 102 Davis, Ca. 95616	:SCS06



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

TO PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Sep 25,87 2:06 PM  
Status: Certified  
Subject: PEST NEWS ISSUE 14

Acting for: D.HAMEL

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

September 24, 1987

WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW THE FOREST SERVICE USES PESTICIDES

A new Forest Service publication (FS-406) entitled **"Controlling Pests: When, Where, and How the USDA Forest Service Uses Pesticides,"** has just been released. Copies will soon be distributed to Forest Service personnel by the Public Affairs Office (PAO) based on orders placed earlier this year. Copies with Spanish language "Introduction" and "Summary" inserts will also be distributed at the upcoming North American Forestry Commission, Insect and Disease Study Group meeting in Durango, Mexico. Copies will also be sent to key Congressional personnel.

Dennis R. Hamel, pesticide specialist, and Charles I. Shade, FS Public Affairs Specialist, retired, authored the publication and worked closely with PAO to create a uniquely formatted, graphically illustrated summary of pesticide-use in forest management. The publication includes a message from the Chief, and 5-year and 11-year pesticide use trend information on subjects ranging from insect, disease, and vegetation management to application technology, research, and risk analyses.

Although primary distribution will be by PAO, WO-FPM will have a few extra copies. If you have additional needs or want more information

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

DG:D.HAMEL:W01B

PESTICIDE SPECIALIST TAKES PRIDE IN AMERICA!

**Take Pride in America** (TPIA) is a nationwide program that seeks to reduce destructive behavior and encourage constructive activity on public lands. It is a partnership of public and private organizations and agencies committed to ensuring the wise use of our Nation's natural resources.

Jack Barry, national aerial pesticide application specialist, was recently involved in two important TPIA projects. On a project area on the University of California, Davis (UC Davis) campus called the Putah Creek Riparian Reserve, Jack coordinated with the Sierra Club, Boy Scouts, Audubon Society, Friends of the Arboretum, Davis Senior Center, and other USDA personnel to clean up and restore important natural habitat. In a Constitution Tree Planting Project, Jack coordinated plans to plant 13 valley oaks on the UC Davis campus. The grove with one tree for each of the 13 original colonies will commemorate the signing of the U.S Constitution 200 years ago. Hats off to Jack!

CONTACT: JACK BARRY

DG:J.BARRY:SCS06





ENDANGERED SPECIES UPDATE

As you probably know, WO-FPM has begun distributing for field review the maps that define the range of certain endangered species. The effort is in conjunction with USDA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and is intended to help EPA achieve compliance with the Endangered Species Act by modifying pesticide labels with endangered species precautions.

In time nearly 600 maps are expected; however, to date we have received and distributed only about 305 maps to Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9. Comments returned thus far indicate that in general the maps accurately reflect the range of the named endangered species. For the purposes of this effort, the "range" has been defined as "currently occupied habitat." There have been some discrepancies on the maps, for example, R-9 wildlife and pest management personnel were quick to point out that the range maps for the grey wolf appeared to be incorrect and requested that they be double-checked by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Forest Service response to EPA's Endangered Species/Pesticide Labeling Project is very important and the responses to date have been timely and on target. Keep up the good work! If you have questions or comments

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG:M.OLLIEU:W01B

PROGRAM WIND BEGINS FOURTH AND FINAL FIELD STUDY

The fourth and final field phase of **Program WIND** began in mid-September and will continue into October. The fourth phase completes atmospheric research initiated in the spring of 1985. **Program WIND** is a cooperative research project between the Forest Service and the Department of Defense to verify computer models used to predict air movement in a variety of terrains and vegetation types. The final phase will collect data on air movement patterns in the hot, stagnant fall weather conditions common to California. Weather measurements will be taken in California in an area from Chico to Red Bluff and east into the Sierra Nevada foothills.

In addition to the weather monitoring studies which were also conducted in the first three phases, smoke will be released from a mechanical smoke generator to provide visual signals as to the movement of air masses.

Planned application for the results of this research project include assistance to local farmers to improve smoke management and increase effectiveness of pesticide applications. In addition, the Forest Service hopes to improve effectiveness and safety in managing wildfires, prescribed burns, and pesticide applications. The Department of Defense will use the information to evaluate smoke dispersion factors that impair visibility or interfere with electronic capabilities of military operations.

For more information on **Program WIND**

CONTACT: ANN WESTLING, TAHOE NF  
JACK BARRY, DAVIS, CA.

(916) 265-4531  
DG: J.BARRY:SCS06



DEPARTMENTAL HAZARD COMMUNICATION GUIDE COMPLETED

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has prepared a publication entitled **"Hazard Communication: A Program Guide for Federal Agencies."** The guide was developed to assist in implementing the key requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard. Generically this is known as the "Workers Right to Know Law," and was designed to ensure that employers inform their employees of hazardous chemicals existing in their workplaces. Actually the Forest Service (FS) recognized this need many years ago and addressed hazardous chemicals and hazardous materials. For example, FS Manual (FSM 2150 and 6700) and FS Handbook chapters and the FS Health and Safety Code pretty much address the elements of an appropriate hazard communication plan. However, the Departmental guide consolidates into one book appropriate generic guidance. Copies of the guide will be distributed to all field locations about October 1. If you have questions about the guide

CONTACT: RALPH NEWMAN  
WO-SAFETY & HEALTH

FTS: 235-1691  
DG:R.NEWMAN:W01B

A REMINDER ABOUT READABILITY

In a recent opinion by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on a challenge by the Oregon Environmental Council (and others) of the adequacy of the USDA's gypsy moth EIS, the court affirmed that the document met the readability requirements of 40 CFR 1502.8. The court also affirmed that the worst cases analysis prepared pursuant to the then existing 40 CFR 1502.22 was adequate.

The court's discussion about "readability" is especially important in this case. For example, the court opined that "clearly conveying information to decision-makers and to the public is as important as the identification of known or potential adverse environmental impacts." The court went on to say that "supplemental material may be exempt from the readability requirement. But an agency may not circumvent its obligation to provide a clear assessment of environmental impacts simply by placing a worst case analysis in an appendix."

In other words, it is incumbent on us to not only present the facts about potential adverse environmental effects, but present them in such a way that they can be clearly understood.

If you have questions about NEPA documentation or court rulings

CONTACT: DAVE KETCHAM, EC  
VINCE DEWITTE, OGC

DG:D.KETCHAM:W01C  
DG:V.DEWITTE:W01C





### PESTICIDE SPRAY MODEL USED IN PUERTO RICO

The U.S. Department of the Air Force (USAF) recently notified Forest Service cooperators that the Forest Service Cramer-Barry-Grim (FSCBG) model for predicting the spray behavior of aerially applied pesticides had been very useful on a project in Puerto Rico.

Of particular significance to the USAF was the model's capability to accurately predict where spray first came into contact with the ground downwind and where multiple swath releases should be made. The Puerto Rican control project was directed at mosquito (Aedes sp.) suppression to help control dengue, a tropical, virus-caused fever characterized by sudden headache, back pain, and a rash.

The USAF reported that through the use of the FSCBG model and its outputs, their project personnel were able to continually improve their operation. They started with 68 percent mosquito control and ended with 99.9 percent control. To monitor effectiveness, the USAF put 3,000 live mosquitoes in cages scattered throughout the 40,000 acres of San Juan. About 1/4 of the cages were placed indoors. At the end of the last spray only 3 mosquitoes were alive. These were the best results ever seen on an aerial spray operation and since it was so successful, the USAF intends to purchase additional computers to use in future field projects. Using the FSCBG model to determine the best way to spray target areas, the USAF hopes to improve their operational efficiency.

For more information on the FSCBG model's applicability to pesticide programs in your area

CONTACT: JACK BARRY

DG:J.BARRY:SCS06

### A LOGICAL SOLUTION TO FIRE ANT CONTROL

Fire ants (e.g., Solenopsis invicta) have to date infested 250 million acres in nine states (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N.C., S.C., and Tex.) and Puerto Rico. California, New Mexico, and Arizona are attempting to keep it out! A new tool has just been added to the arsenal of weapons used to fight the fire ant. Called **LOGIC<sup>R</sup>**, the new weapon combines the active ingredient fenoxycarb, an insect growth regulator, with soybean oil, an attractant. LOGIC<sup>R</sup> works by disrupting the reproductive cycle of fire ant colonies. Workers are attracted to the bait, they carry it into the colony where both they and the queen they feed become sterile or succumb. No queen, no new ants; no new ants, and the colony collapses. Although this may require several treatments and a matter of weeks it is undoubtedly environmentally safer to use a pest-specific growth regulator than the conventional chemicals such as Mirex<sup>R</sup>, Amdro<sup>R</sup>, and diazinon that have encountered registration/reregistration problems.

For additional information on LOGIC<sup>R</sup>

CONTACT: MAAG AGROCHEMICALS, INC.

(305) 567-7506





### NPIRS HAS A NEW LOOK

Those who haven't logged on to the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) for awhile are in for a big surprise--maybe even shock! A new menu has changed how NPIRS looks when you log on. Effective June 29, an entirely different initial menu is displayed after log-on with entry points to the various NPIRS data bases. All utility functions have been placed in a new utility menu.

The purpose of the changes was to accommodate several new data bases being added to the system as well as to provide a framework for future growth. The new data bases will greatly expand the user audience of NPIRS. Briefly, the NPIRS system now has a Pesticide Product data base, a Tolerance Index, an EPA Fact Sheet Retrieval System, an EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Report, EPA Registration Standards Data Tables, EPA Pesticide Document Management System, and the Material Safety Data Sheet Reference Files.

Most system users were notified of the changes by direct mail as well as by online system documentation. Forest Service users of NPIRS will have an opportunity for hands-on practice with the new menu and system enhancements at the next National Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Workshop. The workshop is scheduled for December 7-11 in McLean, Virginia. McLean is also home of the Headquarters Office of the Planning Resource Center (PRC) the NPIRS database storage point. At least one half day of the workshop will be spent at PRC getting more familiar with NPIRS, its capabilities, and using equipment that can access the database directly.

For more information on NPIRS, or the pesticide workshop

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU, WO-FPM	FTS: 235-8209
JIM WHITE, NPIRS HQ	(317) 494-6614

### ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE LABEL CHANGES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently completed its reregistration review of products containing aluminum phosphide. As a result, products will soon have modified labels and new product manuals. The importance of this to forestry-related pesticide users is that phostoxin, a product with potential use in fumigating wood chips for overseas export, contains aluminum phosphide. To use phostoxin in the future, it will require: 1) a certified applicator to purchase and apply the product, 2) at least two trained persons present during fumigation, 3) persons associated with the application to maintain exposure levels below 0.3 ppm phosphine per 8-hour time weighted average application, 4) use of approved, full-face canister respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus, 5) monitoring with low level detection devices, and 6) aeration of a treated commodity post-treatment.

If you or your colleagues plan to use phostoxin, follow all label directions, comply with local, state, and Federal laws and regulations and if you have questions

CONTACT YOUR CLOSEST PESTICIDE SPECIALIST



NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The National Forest Products Association (NFPA) has scheduled its 1987 meeting for November 8-11 in San Francisco. Highlighting the meeting will be general sessions that will focus on NFPA's being "On the Right Track." For example, they will explore whether they believe their organization is "on the right track" economically, technologically, politically, and organizationally. Technologically, NFPA believes that great strides have been made in forest product knowhow and cost reductions related thereto. But they agree that greater challenges lie ahead, most notably, how to increase productivity. In conjunction with the NFPA Annual Meeting, the American Forest Council has arranged for a series of news media training sessions to be taught. Participants will learn how to: face hostile reporters, take control of an "ambush interview," and state your message clearly and comfortably. Perhaps you or someone you know could benefit from this year's NFPA meeting, if so

CONTACT: NFPA

(202) 463-2719

FOREST PROTECTION: A CHALLENGE FOR THE FUTURE

The Forest Pest Management Institute (FPMI) in British Columbia, Canada has just completed an audiovisual presentation that they hope will be useful to persons wanting to know more about the when, where, and how of forest protection.

The 26-minute audio-visual presentation is on 1/2 inch VHS tape. It attempts to place forest protection in reasonable perspective by describing the extent and value of Canada's forest resource, the need to protect our forests from inroads caused by insect pests and competing vegetation, the role of forest protection as an integral component of good forest management, and the mandate and research program of the Forest Pest Management Institute.

Copies of the A/V may be borrowed from FPMI on a long-term loan basis. The loan route is being used so that they may recall original versions and replace them with amended and updated versions. In return for a copy of an FPMI A/V, all they request in return is that borrowers inform them periodically of when and to whom the A/V was shown and the audience's reaction to it.

If you think you might benefit from viewing this Canadian A/V presentation

CONTACT: MS. KAREN JAMIESON

FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT INST.  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE

1219 QUEEN STREET, E.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO  
P 6A 5M7





### INSTANT TIMED-RELEASE CAPSULES

A new way to control release pesticides has been developed at an Agricultural Research Service (ARS) station in New Orleans, Louisiana. As one example using this method, an herbicide is mixed with a solution of algin, a product derived from seaweed. Droplets of the mixture are then allowed to fall into a gelling solution. The slow-release gel beads form almost immediately on contact with the solution. The rate at which the herbicide is ultimately released can be slowed even further by drying the beads into small pellets. The biodegradable beads formed in this process can also be made to float on water surfaces or stick to plant foliage with appropriate additives.

Not only does this process seem to have applicability to the conventional chemical pesticides, where drift problems have always existed, but the process also seems to hold potential for incorporating living organisms (e.g., fungi, viruses, nematodes, and protozoans) into the algin beads. Researchers are already looking at the potential of incorporating a plant-destroying fungus into the beads to make an environmentally safe mycoherbicide. For more info

CONTACT: MR. BILL CONNICK, JR.

(504) 286-4527

### ANOTHER FUNGUS AMONG US

Many people are involved in developing ways to detoxify hazardous wastes but the most unique innovation to date may be research on the use of a naturally-occurring fungus. Research at the Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) on a northern hemisphere, white rot fungus called Phanerochaete chrysosporium shows that it can decompose wood by breaking down lignin. Lignin is a complex aromatic polymer that is otherwise very resistant to decay. The enzyme system responsible for destroying lignin is not very specific, however, and researchers have found cultures of it that will degrade environmental pollutants such as chlorinated biphenyls, aromatic hydrocarbons, and chlorinated dibenzodioxins. Under EPA sponsorship, personnel at the FPL are studying the potential for treating soil contaminated by such compounds.

In the treatment process the researchers plan to grow the fungus on wood chips. The chips would then be plowed into contaminated soil, where the fungus would break down the hazardous materials. White rot fungi, however, do not normally grow in soil. The strain the USDA FS researchers are working with, for example, was isolated from a decaying grapevine in the Soviet Union. To test the efficacy of the system, researchers add fungus-impregnated wood chips to different types of soil spiked with carbon-14 labeled pollutants. They then find out how much the fungus has attacked the pollutants and how much it has moved from the chips into the soil. Moisture, temperature, oxygen, nitrogen, and soluble manganese play important roles in the fungus' ability to perform.

FS researchers plan to study the fungus in the lab for about one more year, focusing on its ability to degrade pentachlorophenol. Then they will scale up their process and design a field evaluation. For more information

CONTACT: DR. T. KENT KIRK  
FOREST PRODUCTS LAB

FTS: 364-5887  
DG:RWU4712:S32A





NATIONAL PESTICIDE-USE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION WORKSHOP

The 1987 National Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Workshop is scheduled for the week of December 7-11 at the Westpark Hotel in McLean, Virginia. This year's workshop site was chosen to allow access to the Planning Resource Center (PRC) where we can have ready access to equipment that can access NPIRS (see related article this issue). Mr. Jim White from Purdue University will attend our session to assist with the training.

In addition to NPIRS, we are requesting that the field identify and submit items that they believe should be included on the agenda. These should be submitted by October 15.

All pesticide coordinators/specialists from the Regions, Stations, and the Area are strongly encouraged to attend this year's session. If you have questions, comments, or items to suggest for the agenda

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B

ANNUAL PESTICIDE USE REPORT--REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Pesticide coordinators/specialists will have the option this year of using a semi-automatic computer program to report their pesticide uses for FY 1987. The reporting system, which is optional this year, will eventually replace the hardcopy system of using FS 2100-1. The computer program will use the same codes as found in Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2109.11, and can be used by anyone with Data General (DG) user capability.

Robert (Bob) Eder, R-1, developed the program for the pesticide-use report and he will be managing the system and compiling this year's draft report. Region and Station pesticide coordinators/specialists desiring to use the program this year should contact Bob for detailed instructions. Other questions about the report may be directed to WO-FPM

CONTACT: ROBERT EDER  
LARRY GROSS

DG: B.EDER:R01A  
DG: L.GROSS:W01B



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

TO PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: D.HAMEL

Postmark: Sep 04,87 11:26 AM

Status: Certified Previously read

Subject: PEST NEWS ISSUE 13

Comments:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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"New" FIFRA

Summary

EPA Cancellation / Suspension  
Special Review





**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

September 4, 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FIFRA SENATE REFORM OF 1987

A bill (S 1516) that would provide for a five-year reauthorization of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, was introduced into the Senate by Patrick Leahy (D-Vt) on July 21. What follows is an executive summary of the bill.

Reregistration: The bill would give the EPA the funds necessary to complete within 9 years the evaluation--or reregistration--of approximately 600 pesticide active ingredients approved for the market prior to November 1, 1984. Under current law, GAO estimates that completion of reregistration would occur in 2024.

There would be five steps in the reregistration process. First, EPA would publish a priority list of active ingredients. Second, registrants would be required to notify EPA of their intention to reregister a pesticide and to replace missing or inadequate data. Third, registrants would be required to summarize and reformat existing data. Fourth, EPA would publish notices of missing or inadequate data; registrants would have up to four years to provide the data. Finally, within one year EPA would be required to review the data and decide whether a product would be reregistered.

A significant portion of the cost of accelerating the reregistration process would be borne by registrants through annual reregistration fees charged each year for five years as follows:

\$150,000 for each active ingredient contained in pesticides that collectively generate \$10 million or more in gross annual revenue, and contained in a pesticide registered before 1978;

\$75,000 for each active ingredient contained in pesticides that collectively generate \$10 million or more in gross annual revenue, and not contained in a pesticide registered before 1978;

\$10,000 for each active ingredient contained in pesticides that collectively generate less than \$10 million in gross annual revenue, and not contained in a pesticide registered before 1978.

EPA estimates that this system would contribute about \$113 million of the \$260 million estimated cost of reregistration over the nine-year period.

Indemnification: The bill specifies that EPA would be required to indemnify holders of a pesticide product that is suspended and cancelled only if the Congress provides a specific appropriation in advance.





Special Review: The bill clarifies the procedures EPA would follow when initiating and conducting a Special Reviews, it would streamline the legal proceedings for the cancellation of a pesticide registration. Reviews would be completed within 18 months; cancellation proceedings that follow such a review would be completed in 10 months. Cancellation proceedings not following a public interim administrative review would take no longer than 18 months, unless extended by the Administrator under extraordinary circumstances by not more than one year. Currently this process can take five to ten years or more.

Certification and Training: Requirements for certification and training of commercial and private applicators would be increased, particularly for the use of restricted-use pesticides. All commercial applicators would be trained for the use of any class of pesticides. EPA would be required to develop updated training materials.

False or Invalid Data: EPA could act to suspend or cancel a pesticide reregistration based upon false or invalid data. False or invalid data obtained through the Industrial BioTest laboratories would have to be replaced by April 1, 1988.

Exports: The bill would restrict the export of a pesticide that is classified for restricted use. Exports of such pesticides would require prior notification of the first shipment to the person importing the product and an appropriate regulatory official in that country. The administrator would also be required to participate in international efforts to develop and improve pesticide research and regulatory programs, provide technical assistance to foreign countries, and survey countries which import pesticides from or export treated food to the U.S. in order to ascertain the status of pesticide use and regulation in foreign countries.

Inert Ingredients: The bill would direct EPA to establish a priority list of 50-75 inert ingredients and within one year determine whether health and safety data is needed. Over time, approximately 1200 inert ingredients presently used in pesticide formulations would be reviewed. The EPA could require pesticide labels to include the names of certain inert ingredients due to the hazard which may be posed by the use pattern and concentration level of the compound.

Health and Safety: The bill would require EPA to promulgate regulations for the protection of employees who mix, load, or apply pesticides and agricultural employees who work in pesticide-treated areas. The bill also would promulgate regulations to provide for extra training for pesticide users.

Patent Term Restoration: The bill would grant patent extension to certain pesticide, chemical, and plant products that undergo lengthy regulatory review prior to commercial marketing. A patent could be extended for up to five years based on the period that the patented product was subject to a statutorily-mandated review prior to commercial marketing or use. Patent extension would not be available if the patent had previously been extended.

For additional information on FIFRA reauthorization



### EPA CANCELLATION PROCEDURES

Newspapers, TV and radio stations, and magazines often present imprecise--if not misleading--information about the regulatory status of pesticides. With more and more pesticides being scrutinized by EPA, pesticide users need to understand exactly what certain, current EPA regulatory actions and terms mean, and perhaps more importantly, don't mean.

Cancellation: The press is apt to report that "EPA has decided to ban pesticide X." This type of statement is highly misleading; for example, all EPA has done is initiate statutory proceedings which may or may not eventually lead to cancellation. Legal procedures which afford pesticide users and producers the right to challenge proposed EPA cancellation actions are usually ignored by the press or only treated as an afterthought. Press releases or "fact sheets" issued by EPA or environmental groups can sometimes exacerbate the situation by erroneously implying that initiation of cancellation proceedings is the same as a final decision to cancel a pesticide.

Currently, Section 6(b) of FIFRA, as amended, establishes administrative procedures which EPA must follow before cancellation of a pesticide to become effective. Typically, the EPA Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs issues a "notice of intent to cancel." This notice is published in the **Federal Register** and is also sent to all registrants of the pesticide. The notice may propose either outright cancellation or various restrictions on use (i.e., requiring protective equipment or limiting use to certified applicators).

Once the notice of intent to cancel is issued, registrants and other adversely affected parties have the right to request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge to challenge the actions proposed in the notice. If such a hearing is requested within 30 days, the cancellation or restrictions proposed in the notice do not go into effect until after the hearing is completed. Unless EPA suspends use of the pesticide while the hearing is being held, users are permitted to continue using the pesticide even though a notice of intent to cancel has been issued. The hearing covers risks and benefits and can take from six months to two years to complete. Even if a judge decides at the end of the hearing to approve the cancellation, EPA often will allow a phase-out period of a year or so after the decision is rendered.

Suspension: Currently, under FIFRA Section 6(c), EPA can suspend the use of a pesticide if it poses an "imminent hazard" while the hearing on the notice of intent to cancel is being held. But even under those circumstances, suspension does not immediately take effect. EPA must first issue a "notice of intent to suspend." Registrants then have five days to request hearing to challenge the proposed suspension. The suspension hearing (which precedes the cancellation hearing) is supposed to be "expedited," but often takes six months or longer. Unless an "emergency order" is issued, the pesticide can lawfully be used while the suspension hearing is being conducted.





Special Review: In most cases, EPA will comprehensively review the risks and benefits of a pesticide before deciding whether to issue a notice of intent to cancel or suspend. This is known as "Special Review" (formerly RPAR or Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration). Special Review is a relatively informal process in which pesticide producers, users, and others can submit written information on risks and benefits to EPA for consideration. The Special Review often takes two years or longer. Dozens of pesticides have undergone or are currently undergoing Special Review. The process in no way represents or implies a decision to cancel or suspend a pesticide. Applicators can continue using the pesticide while the review is in progress.

Keep in mind that State agencies also have authority to take action against pesticides. Even if use is permitted under FIFRA, States can prohibit use of a pesticide on a more accelerated basis.

The next time you read or hear about a pesticide being cancelled or suspended by EPA, remember to check the facts.

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Modified from an article written by Lawrence S. Ebner, General Counsel for the National Pest Control Association and partner in the law firm of McKenna, Conner & Cuneo. For additional information about this subject

CONTACT: LARRY EBNER (202) 789-7727

#### CANADIAN NEWSLETTER

In the past we have excerpted and/or summarized bits of information from the Canadian **Forest Pest Management Institute Newsletter**; however, rather than rewriting their articles we are providing you the opportunity to obtain pest management and pesticide-use information from our Canadian colleagues firsthand.

We have just received the May 1987 issue (Vol. 6, No.1) and have noted relevant articles on biotechnology and Bacillus thuringiensis, viral insecticides, insect growth regulators, pesticide application technology, Canadian pesticide registrations, herbicide trials, meeting notes, and publications of interest. To be placed on the mailing list for future copies of the **FPMI NEWSLETTER**

CONTACT: INFORMATION SERVICES  
FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE

P.O. BOX 490, 1219 QUEEN ST. E  
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO  
CANADA

#### GOPHER-GETTER

Wilco Distributors, Inc., manufacturer and distributor of products to control gophers and ground squirrels recently announced the availability of a new product that uses a probe to dispense milo grain/strychnine bait into the tunnel of gophers. This way the pests are the only animal to come into contact with the toxicant. For additional information

CONTACT: WILCO DISTRIBUTORS, INC. (805) 735-2476





FOREST PESTICIDE ISSUE BRIEFS

The last two in a series of four issue briefs on the use of pesticides in forestry are about to be distributed. Entitled "**State and Federal Laws on Forest Pesticides**," and "**Forest Pesticides: State Issues and Options**," the issue briefs were prepared by the Center for the Environment and Natural Resources, State Government Research Institute, the National Council of State Governments (NCSG) through a cooperative agreement with the USDA-Forest Service.

Copies of the last two briefs in the series have been sent to key personnel on State legislative committees by the NCSG. WO-FPM has distributed copies to Regional Foresters, Station Directors, the Area Director, and WO-staffs.

The series of documents should help address a wide variety of questions related to pesticide use in forestry and distribution within the Regions and with interested publics is encouraged. For additional copies of any of the four briefs in the series

CONTACT: MR. R. STEVEN BROWN	IRON WORKS PIKE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF	P.O. BOX 11910
STATE GOVERNMENTS	LEXINGTON, KY 40578
HEADQUARTERS OFFICE	(606) 252-2291

SODIUM CYANIDE REVIEW AND APPROVAL REDELEGATED

In a soon to be released Interim Directive to FSM 2150, the review and approval authority for the use of the predicide sodium cyanide will be redelegatable to Forest officers below the Regional Office level. Currently, any amount of sodium cyanide must be reviewed and approved by Regional Forester, Station Director, or the Area Director. Redelegation authority was requested by the field to expedite the process. Since EPA guidelines for the use of the predicide are quite strict and since there is a need to streamline all review and approval processes, it was decided that this redelegation could be accommodated. Questions about the Interim Directive can be answered by WO-FPM

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU	DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B
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SOUTHWIDE SEED ORCHARD PEST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP SCHEDULED

A seed orchard pest management workshop has been scheduled for November 16-19, in Savannah, Georgia. Similar workshops have been held in the past and have proven quite beneficial. Subjects to be covered include: seed orchard pest



identification, loss assessment, insecticide application, risk analysis, research, aerial application, and aircraft characterization and calibration. A field spray demonstration at a Weyerhaeuser seed orchard will conclude the 3-day session. For additional information on this workshop

CONTACT: MR. LARRY BARBER

FTS: 672-0625

ASHEVILLE FIELD OFFICE

DG: L.BARBER:S29A





# ANALYSIS OF "SHORT SUBJECTS"

Issue No. 9 of **"Short Subjects and Timely Tips for Pesticide Users"** included a one page questionnaire designed to evaluate the usefulness of the bi-weekly publication.

Initial distribution of the **"Short Subjects..."** is to 30 Washington Office and field addressees. Although we did not receive responses from all 30 of the initial recipients, many of them forward the publication to their counterparts and responses were received from 23 regional, forest, and district coordinators. The responses received are summarized below.

-Seventeen respondents said they had received all eight issues; some respondents said they missed early issues but were on line now.

-Everyone agrees the Data General works well to transmit this kind of information and get it to the user community in a timely manner.

-Everyone also agreed that **"Short Subjects..."** was a useful adjunct to the Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandums. One respondent was unaware of the Memorandum series.

-The information included in **"Short Subjects..."** was deemed current, useful, and worthy of being passed along.

-All but two recipients indicated the information in **"Short Subjects..."** was new information which they do not receive from other sources.

-Everyone agreed that the subjects were covered in sufficient detail and that the followup contacts were useful.

-Most respondents said they were willing to contribute topics for future issues on an "as requested"/"as appropriate" basis.

-Subjects identified for coverage in future issues were:

Risk Assessment/NEPA document Status	BLM Activities
New Pesticides/Formulations	Medical Monitoring
Program WIND	Pesticide Disposal Methods
Appeal Summaries	Meeting/Training Sessions
T&E Species Updates	Special Project Results

In summary it appears that the initiation of **"Short Subjects..."** was a good idea; therefore the series will continue. Some of the above-mentioned subjects have already been covered, others will be covered as time and space permit, and some of you will be asked for contributions. In addition, we have been asked to add Research Station pesticide coordinators and the States to our initial mailing list. We have accommodated the first request, but must rely on you to provide your State counterparts with information from **"Short Subjects..."** that you think pertains to them. Whenever you have questions or comments

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
DENNIS HAMEL, EDITOR

FTS: 235-8209  
DG: W01B





MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

TO PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: D.HAMEL

Postmark: Aug 14,87 2:34 PM

Status: Certified

Subject: PEST NEWS - ISSUE NO. 12

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Pesticide  
Back ground  
Statements  
Review



**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

August 14, 1987

JURY AWARDS PLAINTIFF IN WOOD PRESERVATIVES CASE

Cause and effect relationships are not always apparent when juries are asked to decide for or against compensation in court cases involving complex human health issues. Apparently such was the case recently when a former USDA Forest Service employee was awarded \$100,000 for illnesses alleged to be related to his assigned work of sawing preservative-treated wood while an agency employee.

Testimony in the case showed that the employee had cirrhosis of the liver, hepatitis, and esophageal bleeding before he began working with wood treated with copper, chromium, and arsenate (CCA). Nevertheless, the jury had trouble reconciling coincidences between the plaintiff's work and his illnesses and eventually ruled in his favor. The judgment went against Osmose Wood Preserving Company of America, Inc., a Buffalo, N.Y. firm that treats wood with CCA. The original request was for \$2 million and although Osmose must pay the plaintiff \$100,000, he and his wife, who also worked with CCA-treated wood, will receive an additional \$667,200 in related out-of-court settlements with other wood-treating companies, as reported in the **Indianapolis Star**.

This case has national significance because of the absence of previous court awards related to health effects of preservative-treated wood. It also should serve to remind us that as an employer, we share a responsibility with preservative-treated wood producers to inform our employees of safe practices to use when working with potentially hazardous materials.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and reregistered the wood preservatives (including creosote, pentachlorophenol, and the inorganic arsenicals) for use in pressure treating plants. EPA also recognizes that users of treated wood often lack adequate information about the products. Consequently, the wood-preservative industry agreed to work with EPA to prepare and distribute Consumer Information Sheets. These sheets will be provided to consumers when the products are purchased. Examples of sheets covering products used by the Forest Service will be distributed in a forthcoming Advisory Memorandum. In the meantime, should you have questions

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL (FPM)  
JIM STEVENS (P&CR)

FTS: 235-8209  
FTS: 235-1691

TERMITICIDE TEMPORARILY TERMINATED

Velsicol Chemical, the sole producer of chlordane, reached agreement with EPA on August 12 to stop producing the termiticide until the company can demonstrate an application technique that leaves no residues in indoor air. EPA had threatened a ban on the popular wood-protecting product; however, Velsicol's actions were taken to avoid negative publicity and the expense of a long battle in court. Velsicol's action stops production and sales, but not use of already marketed products. The Forest Service uses very little chlordane. For further information

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209





## PESTICIDE BACKGROUND STATEMENTS

White papers, issue briefs, and background statements on pesticides used in forestry have been prepared by or for the USDA Forest Service since the early 1970's. Recently, however, more intensive efforts have been directed at the problem of keeping agency personnel up to date on the pesticides most frequently used. Therefore, in the early 1980's the Washington Office began to compile comprehensive literature reviews upon which to base risk analyses. Basically the background statements review and summarize available data concerning pesticide use and their comparative hazards to humans and the environment. The background statements do not critically evaluate or independently analyze raw data upon which the original authors based their conclusions. Instead, studies are presented at face value and references are provided for those who wish to independently evaluate original studies.

Because we have received questions about the status of certain background statements we are providing the following summary.

The first publication issued in the current series was entitled Pesticide Background Statement, Volume I. Herbicides. It was printed as Agriculture Handbook Number 633 in October, 1984 and covers the following herbicides:

Amitrol	Fosamine ammonium
Atrazine	Glyphosate
2,4-D	Hexazinone
2,4-DP	Picloram
Dalapon	Simazine
Dicamba	Triclopyr

In October, 1986 Volume I. Herbicides was supplemented. The 88-page supplement covers the herbicide active ingredient:

Tebuthiuron

At about the same time the supplement to Volume I was issued, Volume II. Fungicides and Fumigants was released. It is Agriculture Handbook Number 661 and includes discussions of:

Benomyl  
Captan  
Chlorothalonil  
Maneb  
Methyl bromide and chloropicrin

A background statement on pesticides used in forest tree nurseries is expected to be released in October. It will be issued as Agriculture Handbook Number 670 and will include:





## A. Herbicides

Bifenox  
 DCPA  
 Diphenamid  
 Napropamide  
 Oxyflourfen  
 Sethoxydim  
 Sulfometuron methyl

## B. Fungicides and Fumigants

Chlorothalonil  
 Dazomet  
 DCNA  
 Metalaxyl  
 Thiram  
 Triadimefon  
 Vorlex  
 1,3 Dichloropropene

Another background statement expected to be issued this calendar year will cover the following pesticides used in seed orchard management:

Azinphos-methyl	Dimethoate
Carbofuran	Fenvalerate
Chlorpyrifos	Lindane
Diazinon	Permethrin

Additional background statements that are being worked on will include reviews of the inert ingredients diesel oil and kerosene and the:

## A. Insecticides:

Acephate  
Bacillus thuringiensis  
 Carbaryl  
 Diflubenzuron

## B. Herbicides:

Asulam  
 Bromacil  
 Diuron<sup>R</sup>  
 Arsenal<sup>R</sup>

Although updates of the early issues are already needed, they have not yet been scheduled. If you have concerns about pesticide active or inert ingredients not being covered or would like to recommend additional reviews

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU or LARRY GROSS

FTS: 235-8209

GRASSHOPPER AND MORMON CRICKET MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT REACHED

A new memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the USDA Forest Service (FS) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for management of grasshoppers and mormon crickets on National Forest System lands became effective July 16. The new MOU supersedes a 1983 MOU and clearly spells out both agencies' roles and responsibilities for use of funds, conduct of surveys, purchase and storage of pesticides, and preparation of NEPA documents. A copy of the MOU was sent to each Regional Forester in the West on August 7 (File Designation 3400); however, if you need access to another copy

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL  
 WO-FPM

FTS: 235-8209  
 DG: D.HAMEL:W01B



### SEED EXTRACT SHOWS PROMISE AS A BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE

An extract from the seeds of the neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*) may offer another alternative to the continuously growing arsenal of biological weapons against insect pests. Neem is a fast-growing, tropical, evergreen tree of the plant family Meliaceae. Extracts from its seeds contain azadirachtin and this active component has been shown to effectively control certain pests, at least under laboratory conditions. The active material has also been shown to have repellent and growth-regulating properties on insects, and human health medicinal properties. These properties and related subjects have been the subject of three International Neem Tree Conferences. The most recent was held in Nairobi, Kenya. Proceedings from the conferences are available, or if you would like more information about the potential for neem as a biological insecticide, which is marketed as Margosan O<sup>R</sup>,

CONTACT: VIKWOOD, LTD. (414) 458-9351  
 BOX 554  
 SHEBOYGAN, WI. ZIP: 53082

### AERIAL APPLICATION HANDBOOK BEING DEVELOPED

One outcome of the recent aerial application technology transfer forum held at Pennsylvania State University (See "Short Subjects...", June 12) was the identified need for a handbook that would provide Federal and State cooperators in gypsy moth management programs guidelines on the use of aerial application equipment. The handbook, which is tentatively entitled, "Aerial Application Technology for Gypsy Moth Control in Deciduous Forests," promises to provide a wealth of up-to-date information. A sample of chapter titles includes the following: Background and Theory of Spray Deposit, Spray Delivery, Calibration/Characterization, Formulations and Mixing, and Spray Operations. References and spray technology-related appendices will also be included. For additional information about this effort

CONTACT: RICHARD (DICK) REARDON FTS: 923-4133

### BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE TO BE ESTABLISHED

USDA announced its intent to establish an Agriculture Biotechnology Research Advisory Committee (ABRAC) in the July 27, **Federal Register** (Vol.52, No. 43: 28031). The committee will advise the Secretary on policies, programs, operations, and activities associated with the conduct of agriculturally-related biotechnology research. Nominations for the committee will come from a pool of applicants with experience in recombinant-DNA research, ecological, or environmental science, agricultural production, biological containment, field release, and applicable laws and regulations. For further information

CONTACT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY USDA, RM. 217-W  
 SCIENCE & EDUCATION WASH. D.C. 20250





WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM TECHNICAL BULLETIN AVAILABLE

In 1977, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Department of the Environment began a cooperative research and development effort, the Canada/United States Spruce Budworms Program (CANUSA). The objective of CANUSA was to design and evaluate strategies for controlling spruce budworms and managing budworm susceptible forests in North America. During the phasedown of the CANUSA program, technology transfer became very important and now two new books entitled **Western Spruce Budworm** and **Western Spruce Budworm and Forest Management Planning** (Technical Bulletins No. 1694 and 1696 respectively) help to document CANUSA research results.

The books synthesize current knowledge about the western spruce budworm, its host, and control strategies. Of particular note to pesticide users is Chapter 1, Section 1.4 in Technical Bulletin No. 1694. In this section, authors Larry Stipe and Dave Fellin provide both historical and future perspectives into western spruce budworm management with chemical insecticides, biological agents, and silvicultural practices. If you wish copies of these publications

CONTACT: PAUL BARLOW                      FTS: 423-7128  
RESEARCH INFORMATION              PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES/PESTICIDE LABELING PROJECT

Implementation of EPA's Endangered Species/Pesticide Labeling Project remains a hot issue. On August 12 Regional Foresters were alerted to the fact that their threatened and endangered (T&E) species and pesticide specialists would be required to provide quick (about 2-week) reviews of draft bulletins and maps showing counties and ranges of certain endangered species.

Beginning in mid-August, EPA will provide Federal agencies and the States a short comment period on the bulletins and maps being distributed. Although these maps relate primarily to clusters of pesticides used in crops and on rangelands, similar maps are expected for forestry and about 5 other groups of pesticides in the near future. It is imperative that we provide conscientious reviews of these documents so that American agriculture and forestry are not adversely and/or unnecessarily impacted. For further information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU                      FTS: 235-8209

WOOD PROTECTION COUNCIL TO SPONSOR SEMINAR

The Wood Protection Council has announced preliminary plans for a national seminar for April 12-14, 1988. To be held in Raleigh, NC, the seminar is expected to attract about 100 people. The seminar will focus on wood preservation and wood protection using insecticides. Concurrent sessions will feature discussions of a broad array of issues. Recent events relative to wood protection mentioned in other topics of this issue make this seminar timely and important. If you would like to attend or need more information

CONTACT: ROBERT LYON                      FTS: 235-8206





MESSAGE SCAN

TO Pest news

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Jul 31,87 10:33 AM  
Status: Certified Previously read  
Subject: PEST NEWS ISSUE NO. 11

Acting for: D.HAMEL

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Comments:

PLEASE NOTE: YOU WILL NEED TO PRINT THIS TWICE -- PRINT PP. 1-6 AND THEN PRINT PP. 6-7. WHEN YOU PRINT 6-7 GO TO THE PRINT SPECIFICATIONS, HAVE YOUR PRINTER TO PRINT 6-7. THEN WHERE IT GIVES YOUR PRINTER NO. (EX. 3E) TYPE 3E15L, SO THE CHART WILL PRINT LENGTH WAYS.

-----X-----

NEPA doc. Update  
& checklist of requirements  
& suggestion



**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

July 31, 1987

PESTICIDES AND THE CONSUMER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Public Affairs' latest **EPA JOURNAL** (Volume 13, No.4, May 1987) focuses its entire attention on pesticides, how they affect consumers in their daily lives, and how EPA believes the risks associated with pesticides can be reduced.

Leading off the issue' EPA Administrator Lee M. Thomas outlines the challenge of successfully communicating to the public how the Agency's pesticide program works and explains the risks and benefits of these products. In an interview, John H. Moore answers questions about EPA's pesticide program and pesticide problems generally. Dr. Moore is the Agency's Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Next is an **EPA JOURNAL** Special Section featuring information for consumers about pesticides. Articles in the Special Section describe growing concerns over pesticides and spell out EPA's procedures for keeping unsafe pesticides off the market and evaluating the risks that these chemicals may cause. Other articles in the section contain practical information that consumers can use in their homes and gardens: how to limit exposure to pesticides in food, air, and water; how to use pesticides properly; how to use pesticide alternatives; and how to handle a pesticide poisoning. The Special Section concludes with a discussion of what the federal government is doing to enforce pesticide laws, and a look at what the future may hold for pesticide products.

Following the Special Section are five articles to complete the picture of pesticides in America today and EPA's role in regulating these pest control agents. First, Douglas Campt, Director of EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs, discusses the pesticide daminozide, or Alar<sup>R</sup>, as a case study of Agency decisionmaking in the midst of intense public controversy. Next is a piece on the outlook for the 100th Congress to pass a new law regarding pesticide regulation. Then, an environmentalist describes challenges to EPA and Congress presented by pesticide use, and a pesticide manufacturer discusses what it is like to be a regulated industry. Another piece explains the problem of ground-water contamination by pesticides and reports on an EPA survey of pesticides in drinking water.

In a separate feature, three observers outside of EPA discuss the implications of the Agency's work comparing environmental problems to the risks they pose.

Single copies of the May issue of the **EPA JOURNAL** are available,

CONTACT: MR. AL HEIER, EPA WASHINGTON OFFICE  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MAIL STOP: A-107  
(202) 382-4374





### CLASSICAL BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Classical biological control is the action of parasites, predators, or pathogens in maintaining another organism's population density at a lower average than would occur in their absence. It is the subject of a special feature in the July issue of the **JOURNAL OF FORESTRY** (Volume 85, Number 6, pp. 29-39). The article is recommended reading for those who may have overestimated the value of pesticides but underestimated the value of classical biological control to integrated forest pest management. An overview of biological control is provided by Roger B. Ryan, principal entomologist at the Pacific Northwest Research Station, La Grande, Oregon. It is followed by a case history describing the relatively successful biological control of the larch casebearer in North America.

For further information on this subject or to request a reprint of the JOURNAL article

CONTACT: ROGER RYAN

(503) 963-7122

### FS SIGNS EXCLUSIVE-RIGHT MOU FOR NPV KNOW-HOW

The Forest Service recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a Maryland firm (Espro, Inc.) providing them with a limited period, exclusive right to information on the research, development, and production of nucleopolyhedrosis viruses (NPV's) for the gypsy moth and the Douglas-fir tussock moth. In a letter to R-6, the Northeastern Area, and the Northeast and Pacific Northwest Stations, Deputy Chief West encouraged full cooperation by FS personnel with Espro, Inc.

The new MOU is consistent with the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Transfer (TT) Act (PL 99-502) that encourages the Federal government to provide exclusive licenses to transfer Federal technology to private U.S. Industries. The FS, is the registrant of the two viruses for biological insect control and has heretofore been unable to successfully interest outside entities to undertake the intensive efforts required to produce the low-volume, minor uses of these products for forestry. It is hoped that the new incentives allowed by the TT Act will encourage more interest in private, commercial production of these products. In the long term we believe private production will be in the best interest of the agency and the public at large. For additional information

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

DG:D.HAMEL:W01B





### TIM-BOR!

Sodium borate (borax) has, since ancient times, been used as a nonselective herbicide. Now; however, it is finding new uses as a relatively non-toxic substitute for traditional wood preservatives. So says Lonnie Williams, Forest Service entomologist at the Forestry Science Laboratory in Gulfport, Mississippi. In an article written by Sunny David in the July/August issue of **AMERICAN FORESTS** Lonnie describes his research work with sodium borate (TIM-BOR<sup>R</sup>) in Brazil and with similar products in the southern U.S.

According to David and Williams, "long-term protection from insect and decay damages has been limited to the pressure-treating of wood for decks and foundations and before-construction soil treatments for termites. Treatments for other insects--beetles, dry-wood termites, or decay fungi--within structures are not done until the damage has already occurred. However, this after-the-fact wood protection is no longer the most acceptable approach."

Major reasons include the rising costs of repair, the public's opposition to conventional chemicals, and regulatory actions taken to restrict the use of wood preservatives. For more information about Williams' research read this month's **AMERICAN FORESTS** (pp.32-33) or

CONTACT: LONNIE WILLIAMS

FTS: 499-2635

### R-6 REQUESTS PARTICIPATION

In a unique effort to involve all potentially affected interests, R-6 has just released their fifth request for participation in the development of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for a program of vegetation management. The **Request for Participation #5** shares information with its readers about how and why three preferred alternatives are presented. It also discusses a 90-day comment period that begins in August on the draft EIS for "**Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation in the Forests of the Pacific Northwest.**"

Although the request for participation is primarily aimed at people in Oregon and Washington who interact with personnel in the nineteen National Forests of the Region, anyone can request a copy of the draft EIS package which includes the DEIS, a summary, and two volumes of Appendices. To be placed on the mailing list or for more information

CONTACT: USDA FOREST SERVICE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

P.O. BOX 3623  
PORTLAND, OR. 97208

ATTN: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT TEAM



### NURSERY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY REVIEW RAISES QUESTIONS

In a recent activity review of nursery management and tree improvement activities in the Northern Region, a team of timber and forest pest management specialists visited the tree nursery at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. As a result of the review and concerns raised by a recent pesticide incident, several important questions have been raised concerning intensive forestry-related activities near urban environments.

When the Coeur d'Alene nursery was established in 1960 it was surrounded by fields and forests. Now it is or will soon be totally surrounded by homes. The nursery has modified many of its management policies in order to maintain a "good neighbor" policy. However, in spite of these efforts incidents have occurred. For example, the recent, unintentional release of a soil fumigant (methyl bromide) into a portion of the residential area around the nursery raised many questions. With relatively extensive use of pesticides in certain situations can we successfully manage the situation in urban areas?

Other questions that need to be addressed are:

- What different practices might be needed to operate already established facilities in the future?
- Are these practices compatible with the basic purpose of the facilities?
- Can the facilities remain cost effective?
- Will public health and safety be adequately protected?
- What is the role of the public in determining facilities management and how should public involvement be documented?

These and other questions need to be considered in the management of existing facilities and when considering the expansion or further development of new facilities. If you have ideas about how to improve or manage such situations

CONTACT: DICK MILLER (WO-TM)      FTS: 475-3750  
              LARRY GROSS (WO-FPM)      FTS: 235-8209

### ALTERNATIVE SEED ORCHARD INSECTICIDES

Researchers in the South recently evaluated several new insecticides for use against pests in loblolly pine seed orchards. Azinphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos, bifenthrin, and Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) were aerially applied to a Texas seed orchard to determine effects on coneworms, seedworms, and seed bugs. Treated and untreated trees were evaluated, and azinphos-methyl, the usual chemical of choice in seed orchards, provided a standard. The three chemicals provided excellent control of coneworms and seedbugs. Bt reduced damage by coneworms and seedworms but not seed bugs. Although additional research is needed, these tests offer promise for the future. For more information

CONTACT: JOHN TAYLOR

DG: J.W.TAYLOR:R08A





### EPA'S ENDANGERED SPECIES LABELING PROGRAM DRAWS PROTESTS

"EPA's endangered species pesticide labeling program will probably either start over in a rulemaking mode or be taken to court because it was not." So says **Pesticide and Toxic Chemical News** (July 22). They report that the American Farm Bureau has asked EPA administrator Thomas to begin rulemaking immediately. They also report that the California Department of Food and Agriculture has asked Dr. Jack Moore, EPA's Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances, to reevaluate the agency's position. The Forest Service has also received word that the American Forest Council transmitted a strongly-worded letter from their headquarters expressing displeasure over EPA's approach for complying with the Endangered Species Act.

USDA has also expressed concern. In addition to the Forest Service writing to the EPA Endangered Species Project Manager (July 8), Deputy Secretary Meyers wrote EPA (July 23) and expressed serious reservations about the ability of the current approach to gain acceptance.

Issues common to all of these protests include EPA's:

- Lack of formal rulemaking which in essence violates FIFRA, the Administrative Procedures Act, and the Endangered Species Act.
- Inability to define what they mean by the phrase "within the range of an endangered species."
- Failure to provide for public comment.
- Reluctance to provide maps for review by all potentially affected publics
- Potential to adversely affect agricultural production where pesticides are essential and alternatives do not exist.

We intend to keep you up to date; however, if you need additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU (FPM)	FTS: 235-8209
VINCE DEWITTE (OGC)	FTS: 475-5742

### TOWARDS INSECT-RESISTANT PLANTS

Some early research results by British and Belgian scientists on bioengineering are reported in the July issue of **Nature** (Vol. 328; pp.12-13, and 33-37). The results reported illustrate the feasibility of engineering plants to defend themselves against certain lepidopterous pests. For example, their experiments show that plants, into which a cloned Bacillus thuringiensis strain had been introduced, were protected from feeding damage by some larvae. Perhaps there is a forestry research opportunity indicated (?). For more information

CONTACT: ADVANCED GENETIC SCIENCES, INC.  
 SAN PABLO AVENUE, 6701  
 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94608





NEPA DOCUMENT UPDATE

The WO-FPM staff has received a number of inquiries on the status of the major pesticide-related documents being prepared in fulfillment of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This was also a subject of discussion at the recent RF&D meeting at Grey Towers, Pa. Therefore, we are enclosing a summary of at least some of the major NEPA document activities underway. Included in the summary is a wide variety of documents ranging from environmental assessments (EA's) to reference documents and environmental impact statements (EIS's). Although categorical exclusions (CE's) are not included in the list, some small-scale, routine, non-controversial projects use CE's appropriately.

During the RF&D discussion of these various documents it was emphasized that programs that propose the use of pesticides must not only comply with FS policy (FSM 1950) but also be supported by documents that are of sufficient quality to withstand close scrutiny and possible legal challenge. Inadequate analyses and documentation will not be supported by the Chief's Office and termination or deferral of vital programs is unacceptable.

To avoid complications:

- Use scoping to identify issues and concerns early in the process.
- Conduct analyses of the potential risks of pesticides on human health.
- Document human health risk analyses in risk assessments.
- Reference or append risk assessments to NEPA documents and summarize pertinent information in the main text.
- Coordinate your environmental analyses and NEPA documentation with other regions, agencies, and concerned publics.
- Avoid inconsistencies in data used to prepare analyses.
- Seek the help of others who have prepared similar documents, who can provide legal counsel, or who have expertise in environmental coordination or pest management.

If local help is not available or adequate

CONTACT: WO-ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION	FTS: 447-4708
WO-FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT	FTS: 235-8209
WO-OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL	FTS: 475-5742



NEPA DOCUMENT/RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PROGRAM OR PROJECT</u>	<u>GEOGRAPHICAL AREA</u>	<u>DOCUMENT BEING PREPARED</u>	<u>WHAT CHEMICAL</u>	<u>DATE DRAFT PUBLIC</u>	<u>DATE FINAL DOCUMENT</u>
<u>FORESTRY APPLICATION-HERBICIDES</u>						
R-1	Noxious weeds	Montana	Risk assessment	4 Herbicides		5/87
R-4	Noxious weeds	Region 4	EIS + risk assessment	8 Herbicides	4/86	6/86
R-5	California	Reforestation (site prep. and release)	Final EIS with risk assessment	12 Herbicides	4/86	9/87
R-6	All competing vegetation	Oregon Washington	New EIS with risk assessment	16 Herbicides	8/87	
R-8	All competing vegetation	1. Coastal plain and Piedmont, 2. Appalachian 3. Ozark	3 EIS's with risk assessment	10 Herbicides	1. 12/87 2. 6/88 3. 11/88	?
R-8	Seed orchards	Nationwide	Risk assessment	10 Insecticides 3 Herbicides	9/87	?
WO	All pests in nurseries	Nationwide	risk assessment reference for nurseries	11 Herbicides 8 Fungicides 5 Insecticides 4 Fumigants		9/87





BLM	Noxious weeds	Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	EIS	11 Herbicides	2/86	?
BLM	Management of competing vegetation	Western	Supplement to 1983 Draft EIS	11 Herbicides	2/86	?
CA BLM	Competing vegetation	California	EIS	16 Herbicides	?	?
WDNR	Aerial application	All Washington	Reference risk assessment	7 Herbicides	No public review	1/86

#### INSECTICIDES

R-6	Western spruce budworm suppression	Oregon, Washington	EA	2 Insecticides B.t. + Sevin	No public review	3/86
R-1	Mountain pine beetle	Montana	EIS	Carbaryl	4/87	6/87
FS/ APHIS	Gypsy moth	Nationwide	EIS	4 Insecticides	Completed	2/86
R-8	Southern pine beetle	Southwide	ERS w/risk assessment	2 Insecticides	5/86	2/86
APHIS	Grasshopper	Westwide	EIS	3 Insecticides plus 1 protozoan	2/86	

#### OTHER

DEA	Cannabis eradication	Nationwide	EIS	3 Herbicides	Completed	Fed Not
APHIS	Animal damage control	Nationwide	EIS w/o risk assessment	ADC Chemicals	N/A	

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MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Jul 20,87 2:57 PM  
Status: Certified  
Subject: NEWS NO. 10

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Acting for: D.HAMEL

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*RC H. Harris 800-725-1115*  
*J.H.C.*  
*Production Manager*  
*800-725-1115*  
*F.P.D. Dennis 800-525-1115*  
*B.A.*

*Copies sent to:*  
*James E. Nelson, Extension Weed Specialist*  
*Leon Johnson Hall, MSU*  
*Bozeman, MT ~~597~~ 59717*

*Celeste Lacey, MT Weed Coordinator*  
*MT Dept of Agriculture*  
*Capitol Station*  
*Helena, MT 59620*

*Gary Dinger*  
*MT Dept. of Agriculture*  
*Environmental Mgmt Div.*  
*Capitol Station*  
*Helena, MT 59620*





**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

July 17, 1987

ENDANGERED SPECIES UPDATE

The Forest Service (FS) is continuing its dialogue with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concerning each agency's procedures for complying with the Endangered Species Act (See "Short Subjects..." Numbers 1,2,5, and 8).

In the latest correspondence from EPA, Tom Armitage, the Endangered Species Project Manager requested specific details on how the FS conducts Section 7 consultations. WO-FPM and WL&F cooperated in the preparation of a response to EPA dated July 8.

Armitage said that, if EPA is convinced we adequately consider T&E species when deciding whether or not to use pesticides, then EPA will place a statement on county endangered species bulletins. Such a statement would advise Federal agencies to use pesticides in accordance with reasonable and prudent alternatives identified in the biological opinion they have received.

This would essentially exempt Federal agencies from endangered species label restrictions if they have completed Section 7 consultations. This is what the FS has been arguing for and we hope it becomes a reality for our agency if not all Federal agencies.

For additional updates on this subject

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209

SIMAZINE LABEL CHANGES

Currently CIBA-GEIGY labels for simazine (Princep<sup>R</sup> 4L, Princep<sup>R</sup> 80W, and Princep<sup>R</sup> Caliber<sup>R</sup> 90) allow use for weed control in "tree plantations for timber." Beginning in 1988 this use will no longer appear on product labels since CIBA-GEIGY has determined that it would not be cost effective to provide EPA with the extra data requested in a recent data call-in. Forest Service use of simazine products in FY 1986 was about 350 pounds of active ingredient. Most of this was used for general and nursery weed control. Uses of simazine in nurseries, Christmas tree plantings, shelterbelts, and non-croplands will not be affected by the label change. For further information

CONTACT: LARRY GROSS (FOREST SERVICE)  
JOANNE REED (CIBA-GEIGY)

FTS: 235-8209  
1-800-334-9481



## RISK ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

In May 1987 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) updated their quarterly publication entitled "Risk Assessment, Management, and Communication: A Guide to Selected Sources." Risk assessment management and communication is a rapidly expanding field and through this guide EPA summarizes information from databases such as: **TOXLINE**, **CONFERENCE PAPERS INDEX**, **ENVIROLINE**, **THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES**, etc. Of particular interest to forest pesticide users, the guide provides information sources for the following subject areas:

- Risk Assessment
  - General Perspectives
  - Assessment Guidelines
  - Quantitative Risk Assessment
  - Risk Measurement
  - Health Risks
  - Ecological Risks
- Risk Management
  - General Perspectives
  - Health Risks
  - Economic Analyses
- Risk Communication
  - Informing the Decisionmaker
  - Informing the Public
  - Informing Workers

If you don't have access to the original databases you can work with your local EPA representatives to review this guide or if you prefer to have your own copy

CONTACT: NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES (703) 487-4650  
 5285 PORT ROYAL ROAD  
 SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA, 22161 ORDER NO. PB87-185500

## GENETICALLY-ALTERED **Bt** USE ALLOWED

EPA has notified Ecogen, Inc. of Langhorne, Pa., that an experimental-use permit would not be required for it to conduct small-scale field tests of two genetically-altered strains of **Bacillus thuringiensis**.

The genetic alteration processes used by Ecogen did not involve recombinant DNA technology. Instead, the strains were obtained by applying mild heat to the parent **Bt** to encourage transfer of desired genetic elements by conjugation. Apparently because recombinant DNA technology was not used, EPA said further oversight by them was unwarranted. The new strains are proposed to be field tested this year to evaluate their efficacy to control several agricultural pests. The fact that EPA does not believe such altered **Bt** strains pose foreseeable risks should be of interest to forest pest researchers and managers. For further information

CONTACT: EPA PUBLIC AFFAIRS (AL HEIER) (202) 382-4374





### ABUSE OF TERMS: IT KEEPS HAPPENING

An "infoview" recently expressed by A.S. Cooper and A.E. Deutsch of the International Plant Protection Center seems worthy of passing along. It appeared in a recent issue of **INFOLETTER**, a periodical sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development and is quoted here verbatim:

Weeds are pests and herbicides are pesticides. Yet all too many writers, including many who should know better, insist on perpetuating redundancies such as "pests and weeds," or "pesticides and herbicides."

A weed, by definition, is a plant pest. The phrase "weed pest" is redundant. Referring to "insect pests" is acceptable, however, since many insects are not pests.

Chemicals intended to control (not necessarily kill) organisms deemed pests are pesticides. Pesticides are distinguished according to target, and referred to as such--insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, etc.

A disease is not a pest. It is the response of a host organism to attack by pathogens (microbes, chemicals, nematodes). A disease may include signs of a pest, i.e., fungal structures, as well as symptoms (wilting, necrosis, discoloration, etc.). Diseases are usually referred to by common names (rice blast disease) and pathogens by scientific names (**Pyricularia oryzae**).

Inconsistent or sloppy terminology escalates the potential for misunderstanding. For instance, to state that, "overuse of pesticides can lead to development of resistant pests," while not arguable on its face, is imprecise. The reader could assume that it referred to fungi, snails, or mites, when the author meant insects. It would have been more accurate to write, "overuse, can lead to development of insecticide-resistant pests."

Statements that are specific and correct avoid being misunderstood. They also reveal an author who understands pest/pesticide terminology.

### REMINDER!

If you have not already responded to the questionnaire provided on p.8, Issue No.9 (July 2), please take a moment to do so. We can respond best to your needs only when we know what they are. Of the thirty (30) original recipients of the "newsletter" we have received only about a 50% response.

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B



UPCOMING ENTOMOLOGICAL MEETINGSEVOLUTION '87

The Entomological Society of America (ESA) has announced that its conference theme for 1987 will be EVOLUTION. The 1987 meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29 through December 3. Symposia at the conference will relate to the theme; however, proposed papers on all subjects (including the use of pesticides in forestry) will be considered. Program chairman for the 1987 ESA conference is:

Dr. Kenneth V. Yeargan  
Department of Entomology  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

(606) 257-7454

Conference preregistration instructions have been distributed; however, if you are interested in the meeting and need more information

CONTACT: ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
P.O. BOX 177  
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20781

WORLD CONGRESS '88

A World Congress of Entomology is planned to be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada in 1988. A followup event to the congress will be an International Mountain Pine Beetle Symposium. The Forest Service's Northern Region and the Flathead National Forest will host the event which is currently scheduled for July 12-14, 1988. The use of conventional chemical pesticides (e.g., carbaryl, chlorpyrifos, and lindane) and semiochemicals (e.g., pheromones) for mountain pine beetle management are likely to be subjects of discussion at the symposium. Additional information about the symposium may be obtained from R-4. They have the lead for the Border Lodgepole Pine Management Coordination Group of the Canada/US Mountain Pine Beetle Program. For further information

CONTACT: DAVE HOLLAND or DAVE GRAHAM

FTS: 586-5253

CENTENNIAL '89

In 1989 the Entomological Society of America (ESA) will commemorate its 100th anniversary. ESA President Bobby Pass has appointed a special centennial committee to plan commemorative activities. Several ideas under consideration include; (1) a proposal for a national insect, (2) a national insect or entomology day or week, (3) a centennial logo, (4) a commemorative postage stamp, and (5) a centennial symposium. Ideas, comments or suggestions may be sent to the ESA headquarters or

CONTACT: J.G. RODRIGUEZ, CHAIRMAN ESA CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., 40546





NATIONAL PESTICIDE-USE SURVEY

Resources for the Future (RFF), a private, non-profit, Washington, D.C. organization has prepared and distributed a report they claim is "the most complete information on pesticide use in the U.S. ever assembled." Using State and Federal data, their database includes information on 186 pesticides used on 75 crops in all 50 States. Although Forest Service personnel in the Washington Office were interviewed and provided extensive data for the report, forestry is not covered in what RFF Fellow and Project Leader, L.P. Gianessi calls "version one" of the report. We have been assured that forestry will be included in the next version which is expected within the year.

The RFF report was financially supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Economic Research Service. Unfortunately, much of the data in the report is several years old, covers only the major agronomic crops, and uses an "imputation procedure" to extrapolate pesticide use to States and crops where data is incomplete or unavailable.

Data from this report are being used to support arguments that groundwater contamination by pesticides is more widespread than previously believed. The report further emphasizes the need for better databases upon which to base future regulatory decisions relative to groundwater protection. If you would like to see "version one" of the RFF publication or be placed on the mailing list for their next report

CONTACT: MR. LEONARD P. GIANESSI                      (202) 328-5000  
 RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE  
 1616 P. ST., N.W.  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

TEEJET<sup>R</sup> CATALOG ISSUED

The Spraying Systems Company<sup>R</sup> recently issued a new catalog (Number 39) that describes, illustrates, and quotes prices for agricultural spray products. Although certain information in the catalog is specific to agronomic crop production, much of the technical information about spray tips and nozzles, boom components, and accessories is also applicable to forestry pesticide-use situations. Of particular interest to foresters are the **Gunjet<sup>R</sup>** high pressure spray guns described on page 61. These devices were designed, modified, and are being used by Forest Service pesticide coordinator Max Williamson in R-8. For further information about **TeeJet<sup>R</sup>** products write:

Spraying Systems Co.  
 North Avenue  
 Wheaton, Illinois 60188  
 (312) 665-5000  
 or

CONTACT: MAX WILLIAMSON

DG: M.WILLIAMSON:R08A



WESTWIDE AERIAL APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FORUM

As noted in "Short Subjects..." Issue No. 8 a forum on aerial application technology was held recently in Davis, California. The purpose of the forum was to identify problems and needs related to the application of pesticides in western forests. State and Federal pesticide practitioners and academicians from California, New Mexico, Montana, and Oregon met with forum moderator Max Ollieu on July 8 and 9.

Primary concerns raised by the group included needs for:

- Improved application equipment capable of reducing drift and narrowing drop size spectra.
- Practical methods of evaluating pesticide spray behavior and deposit (i.e., models, dyes, spread factors, and deposit cards).
- Better information on the availability, mixing, use, and evaluation of the efficacy of the various formulations of Bacillus thuringiensis.
- More training of pesticide-use and line officer project personnel.
- Improved technology transfer on the availability and use of ground application equipment.
- More pilot projects to improve our understanding of the logistical problems associated with pesticide projects and the new technology available for dealing with them.
- Improved liaison with pesticide industry representatives.
- More emphasis on pesticides used in vegetation management.

For further information on these activities

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU  
JACK BARRY

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B  
DG: J.BARRY:SCS06





PACIFIC NORTHWEST SPRUCE BUDWORM TREATMENT PROJECT REVIEWED

The following statement summarizes the results of a recent review of the 1987 Pacific Northwest Region western spruce budworm treatment project.

It is provided here for your information.

An interregional/interagency review team was assembled at the end of the 1987 R-6 Western Spruce Budworm Control Project to determine factors responsible for the shortfall in acreage treated on the Malheur National Forest. Team leader was Max Ollieu, Assistant Director, Forest Pest Management (FPM), WO; team members were Jack Barry, Aerial Applications Specialist, FPM, Davis, CA; Jed Dewey, Supervisory Entomologist, FPM, Missoula, MT; Jim Hadfield, Acting Director, FPM, Portland, OR; Jim Hamilton, Contract Specialist, Administrative Services, Missoula, MT; and Darrel Spiesschaert, District Forester, Oregon State Department of Forestry, Veneta, OR. The team conducted the review June 29 to July 2, by interviewing key Forest Service, Oregon State Department of Forestry and contractor personnel in Portland, Salem, Eugene, and John Day, OR.

Factors which contributed significantly to the shortfall in acreage treated included funding, contracting, environmental assessment, quality of insecticide and quality of forest type data. Funding impacts resulted from the uncertain amount, lateness, and piecemeal allotment. Contract preparation was initiated too late considering the new approach used in 1987. The environmental analyses and documentation, though completed as projected, really needed to be finished 4-6 weeks earlier. The time allowed, after completion of the environmental analysis, for issuing the contract solicitation through to award was not adequate. Lateness in awarding the contracts resulted in intolerable time constraints. The quality of the Dipel insecticide is highly suspect since its propensity to thicken beyond a usable point finally caused the Forest Service to issue a work order to the contractor to terminate using Dipel. Poor quality of forest type data resulted in inaccurate information being used in the environmental analyses and contracts. This negatively impacted contract award dates and required expenditure of several thousand dollars to correct.

Although not responsible for the acreage shortfall, a better understanding of roles and responsibilities would have helped expedite decisionmaking during the project. The Regional Management Team needs to provide strong and visible support to these projects, and Regional Office staffs and the Forests must know their roles and responsibilities.

The review team found there were many positive aspects to the Pacific Northwest Region projects. Six of the most significant are the excellent safety and training record, well qualified and motivated project team, exemplary cooperation and assistance by the Oregon State Department of Forestry, responsive and cooperative contractor, excellent contracting method, and the excellent performance of the Wenatchee budworm project.

For additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU      DG:M.OLLIEU:W01B



NEW PESTICIDE VIDEOTAPE AVAILABLE

Dr. Logan Norris, Head of the Department of Forest Science, Oregon State University (OSU) has just finished production of a videotape on the **"Behavior of Pesticides in the Forest Environment."** Working cooperatively with WO-Forest Pest Management, the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, and the OSU Media Center, Dr. Norris has prepared a videotape about environmental safety and human health. Specifically, the videotape explains in laymen's terms the behavior of pesticides in forest environments, (movement, persistence, and fate). It also explains how pesticide behavior is important in determining the exposure organisms receive when pesticides are applied in forests.

The 29-minute videotape is accompanied by a tri-fold "Viewers Summary" and a 17-page "Instructor's Guide." One copy of the videotape (3/4-inch format) plus an "Instructor's Guide," and a supply of "Viewers Summaries" will soon be ordered by WO-FPM and distributed to each Regional Forester, Station Director, and the Area Director.

On a one-time basis, the Regions and Area can "ride" the WO purchase order to OSU's Media Center. The materials will be available at the following costs:

3/4-inch videotape.....\$35.50/copy	Instructor's Guide....\$1.00/copy
1/2-inch VHA videotape....26.50/copy	Viewer's Summary.....0.20/copy

Purchases beyond this one-time order will be at the rate of \$130.00 for one 3/4-inch or one 1/2-inch videotape plus one "Instructor's Guide" and 10 "Viewer's Summaries." Additional copies may also be duplicated in-house.

As a followup to this videotape, WO-FPM has also decided to cooperate with PNW and OSU on two additional videotapes to cover toxicology and risk analysis. The completed three-part series should be done in FY 88 and available for use in teaching forestry pesticide users. If it is decided that your Region, Station, or Area wants to "ride" the WO order please contact WO-FPM as soon as possible and no later than August 15.

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B

REPLY DUE AUGUST 15

On behalf of Region I (Region or Area) I would like to order the following:

1 Copy(s) of **"Behavior of Pesticides in the Forest Environment."**  
     3/4-inch format \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2-inch format ✓  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Copy(s) of the "Instructor's Guide."  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Copy(s) of the "Viewer's Summary."

A completed Authorization for Inservice Expenditures (FS 6500-46) will be done.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Management Code







MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: D.HAMEL

Postmark: Jul 06,87 11:35 AM

Status: Certified Previously read Urgent

Subject: PEST NEWS NO. 9

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NAPIAP  
Corporals



**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

July 2, 1987

FOREIGN PESTICIDE-APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

In recent months several Forest Service pesticide coordinators have taken the opportunity to visit colleagues in Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico to exchange information on pesticide application technology. For example, Jack Barry, national aerial application specialist, recently visited the Canadian Forest Service, Forest Pest Management Institute (FPMI) in Sault St. Marie, Ontario, Canada. In discussions with researchers Nick Payne, Alam Sundaram, and Raj Prasad, Jack learned that considerable laboratory and field work is being done on herbicide application technology. Included in Jack's discussions with our Canadian counterparts were presentations of summaries of pesticide atomization and dispersal, formulations and adjuvants, and effects of drop size and adjuvants on forestry herbicides. Since much of this information is also applicable to herbicide use in the U.S. it behooves us to maintain contact with these researchers and benefit from their laboratory and field research efforts.

In addition to discussing Canadian herbicide research efforts, Jack was also able to share information related to Program WIND (Winds in Non-Uniform Domains), herbicide nozzle atomization data, and spray models. FPMI is very interested in the FS spray models that have been enhanced through Program WIND. It appears that since the U.S. and Canada share common problems and needs in pesticide application technology, it may be appropriate to step up our cooperative efforts in this regard. One forum would be through a Scientific Technology Exchange Program (STEP) that is currently being developed by FPMI. Another approach would be to include foreign colleagues in meetings designed to improve U.S. aerial application technology in the U.S.

Max Williamson, pesticide coordinator in R-8 reports that on a recent visit to Puerto Rico he worked with Jose Zambrana to develop an application method using Glyphosate<sup>R</sup> for controlling problem plant species that had not been effectively controlled in the past. In addition, he will soon be meeting representatives from China who want to learn more about American pesticide application techniques. Similar meetings were held recently with representatives from New Zealand and Australia.

Jesus Cota, pesticide coordinator in R-3 also reports on a successful pesticide-use management and coordination technology transfer effort. He recently coordinated a training program for pesticide users in Mexico and provided followup technical assistance. (See separate item on p.7).

Max Ollieu spoke with the Washington Office, International Forestry staff about international cooperative technology transfer efforts. Financial support can be arranged, particularly when mutual benefit can be shown and when composite teams are involved (e.g., Federal, State, and private cooperators).

For more information on any of these efforts

CONTACT:	Jack Barry	FTS: 460-1715
	Max Williamson	257-7934
	Jesus Cota	476-3288
	Max Ollieu	235-8209





EPA TO EXEMPT "TRAP CROPPING" FROM REGISTRATION

In a "good news" letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Phero Tech Inc., EPA has decided to exempt bark beetle "trap cropping"...under FIFRA Section (25)(b)(2). In all other communications with Phero Tech and the Forest Service (See Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandums Nos. 343, 343A, and 372), EPA had maintained that pheromone products used as tree baits would need to be registered. Now; however, they have concluded that "trap cropping" usages will be exempted and EPA registration will not be required. EPA will amend Section (25)(b)(2) to include "trap cropping" but this will take time. In the interim, Forest Service units wishing to use bark beetle pheromones (e.g. for the mountain pine beetle) manufactured by Phero Tech should

CONTACT: MR. STEVE BURKE	1140 CLARK DRIVE
SALES MANAGER	VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
PHERO TECH INC.	CANADA V5L 3K3
	(604) 255-7381

NAPIAP PROPOSALS DUE SOON

It isn't too early to begin thinking about proposals you would like to submit for fiscal year 1988 funding consideration under the National Agricultural Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP). Proposals aimed at filling data gaps for existing forestry-use pesticides are encouraged; however, proposals designed to evaluate alternatives to registered pesticides or at developing new uses of registered pesticides will not be considered.

A call letter will soon be sent by the Washington Office (file designation 6520) requesting proposals, therefore start thinking now about studies that will fill data needs such as: (1) benefits (in terms of resource yield) from the use of pesticides; (2) impacts on wildlife (especially threatened and endangered species); (3) groundwater contamination, (4) worker exposure, (5) residues, and (6) fate in the forest environment.

If you have questions about the kinds of proposals that might be given priority consideration or would like to receive a set of "Guidelines for Preparing NAPIAP Proposals,"

CONTACT: MR. LARRY GROSS	FTS: 235-8209
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SETON HAS SIGNS TOO

In addition to the **Carlton Industries, Inc.** catalog that was mentioned in the last issue of "Short Subjects...", another product identification catalog has arrived. The **Seton Name Plate Corporation** has several items similar to those mentioned as being available from **Carlton**. For example, a seven-page section on chemical signs, tags, labels, and other "worker-right-to-know" materials are included in their April 1, 1987 catalog. For a copy

CONTACT: SETON NAME PLATE CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX DRAWER HB-1331  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06505  
TOLL FREE TELEPHONE NO. 800-243-6624



CRAFTS COMPLETES SEVENTH YEAR

**CRAFTS** is a forest vegetation management research cooperative associated with Oregon State University. Its acronym stands for Cooperative Research on Alternative Forestry Treatments and Systems. **CRAFTS Annual Report 1986-87** highlights their seventh year of activities. Of interest to pesticide-users is the research they coordinated this past year to evaluate the effectiveness of several herbicides and manual cutting on bigleaf maple control. Their other research efforts included evaluations of: The degree of response of Coast Range Douglas-fir to release from overtopping and competition; the effect of bigleaf maple sprout clumps on Douglas-fir yield; and a model for predicting the influence of competition on Douglas-fir.

These and other program accomplishments are described in **CRAFTS Annual Report**. If you would like a copy or want more information

CONTACT: DR. STEVE RADOSEVICH  
**CRAFTS PROGRAM LEADER**  
(503) 754-2244

FORESTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY  
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY  
CORVALLIS, OREGON 97331

FOREST PESTICIDES: DESCRIPTIONS AND RISKS

The second in a series of four issue briefs on the uses of pesticides in forestry is currently being distributed. Entitled "Forest Pesticides: Descriptions and Risks," this brief is a followup to the one distributed in January entitled "The Use of Pesticides in Forestry: A Primer for State Officials." (See February 3 "Short Subjects...").

These briefs have been prepared by the Center for the Environment and Natural Resources, State Government Research Institute, the National Council of State Governments (NCSG's) through a cooperative agreement with the USDA-Forest Service.

The latest document in the four-part series addresses several key questions relating to the risks posed by pesticide use in forests. For example, "What are the components of risk?" "Who determines the risks presented by pesticide use?" and "What are the risks of applying pesticides to forests?"

The last two issue briefs in the series: "Forest Pesticides: State Issues and Options," and "State and Federal Laws on Forest Pesticide Use," will be distributed soon.

Copies of these publications are being sent to key personnel on State legislative committees by NCSG's and by WO-FPM to Regional Foresters, Station Directors, and WO-Staffs.

A limited supply of additional copies is available:

CONTACT: MS. LUELLA HARRIS

DG: L.HARRIS:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209







## 2,4-DISPATCH

**2,4-Dispatch** is the name of a new information bulletin exclusively about the herbicide 2,4-D. It combines the efforts of many individuals and organizations who believe that the dissemination of accurate information is the essential first step in making informed decisions.

Issue 1, Spring 1987, of **2,4-Dispatch** discusses the scientific controversy surrounding the "Kansas Study" reported in the September 1986 Journal of the American Medical Association and distributed by the Forest Service in Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandum Nos. 400 and 401. It also summarizes a recently completed study done at the Battelle Research Center in Seattle, Washington that found no positive association between cancer and exposure to 2,4-D. If you would like more information on these studies or would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive the **2,4-Dispatch**

CONTACT: INDUSTRY TASK FORCE  
ON 2,4-D RESEARCH

TOLL FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
800-345-5109

## SUMMARY JUDGMENT IN SPB CASE FAVORS FOREST SERVICE

On June 16, U.S. District Judge G.A. Gesell granted summary judgment in favor of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service (defendants) and dismissed the case in which the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society (plaintiffs) had challenged the legality of efforts to control southern pine beetle (SPB) in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi wildernesses.

The plaintiffs initially claimed that the program proposed to control SPB violated both the National Environmental Policy Act (since no EIS had been prepared) and the Endangered Species Act (since tree cutting and chemical spraying could adversely affect the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker). They later challenged agency compliance with the Wilderness Act.

USDA, subsequent to these claims, did prepare a three-volume EIS outlining a short-term SPB control program. The EIS narrowed the scope of the program and by adopting an alternative that limited the impact on wilderness areas convinced the court that summary judgment should be in their favor.

Essentially, the SPB control program, which will now be permitted to proceed, will: (1) protect only essential red-cockaded woodpecker colony sites in wilderness areas, and (2) protect adjacent State and private lands, and high value Federal lands from SPB spots within 1/4 mile of wilderness boundaries. This approach will allow natural forces to play their role in wildernesses and SPB control will only be initiated when the natural forces are predicted to threaten woodpecker colonies or cause unacceptable damage to specific resources adjacent to wildernesses. The Court did specify; however, that no control efforts will be initiated in a wilderness unless adjacent landowners are also taking reasonable steps to protect their resources from the SPB. If you would like more information about this case

CONTACT: MR. KEN KNAUER  
MS. KATHYRN TOFFENETTI

DG: K.KNAUER:W01B  
DG: K.TOFFENETTI:W01C



### LINDANE RESEARCH UNDERWAY

As reported in the first issue of "Short Subjects..." (January 29), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has requested additional information in a data call-in on lindane. The USDA Forest Service has agreed to help conduct research on the fate of lindane in the forest environment. That research is now underway in the South and the West.

What follows is a brief summary of the status of these research efforts which are being conducted under the auspices of the National Agricultural Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP).

SOUTH: Dr. John Taylor, USDA Forest Service pesticide specialist in Atlanta, Georgia, in cooperation with Drs. Parshall Bush and John Dowd (University of Georgia) and Dr. Dan Neary of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, has installed a test to determine the fate of lindane in an upper Piedmont forest ecosystem. Their study was initiated May 21 and will concentrate on determining the residue dissipation of a 0.5 percent solution of Lindane 20 EC<sup>R</sup> from tree stems, forest litter, and soil.

WEST: Dr. Pat Shea, USDA Forest Service researcher at the Pacific Southwest (PSW) Forest and Range Experiment Station, in cooperation with Dr. Joseph Zinkl, University of California, and other PSW colleagues initiated a study of the fate of lindane in a lodgepole pine ecosystem on June 2. This study is being conducted on the Tally Lake Ranger District, Flathead National Forest, west of Kalispell, Montana. The study objectives are similar to those described for the study in the South; however, the impact of lindane on rainbow trout and birds is also being evaluated.

Progress reports on these two studies will be submitted to the Chevron Chemical Company who in turn will submit the appropriate data to EPA. A final report on the fate of lindane in forest environments (incorporating the Forest Service study results) is due from Chevron to EPA January 31, 1989. In the interim, if you want more information on these studies

CONTACT: JOHN TAYLOR  
PAT SHEA

FTS: 257-2718  
FTS: 449-3372

### R-1 DOCUMENTS HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

In May, the Northern Region Cooperative Forestry and Pest Management staff released Report 87-6. Entitled "Analysis of the Human Health Risk of Herbicide Application Projects for Noxious Weed and Poisonous Plant Control in the Northern Region," the report analyzes the risk to human health associated with typical herbicide application projects. The document does not replace the scoping or site specific analyses required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The document does; however, provide background information and a format for the analysis of specific projects and the cumulative impacts of treatment programs. A copy of the analysis or additional information about it may be obtained from R-1 or WO-FPM.

CONTACT: ED MONNIG  
LARRY GROSS

DG: E.MONNIG:R01A  
DG: L.GROSS:W01B







DEDICATED TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE PESTICIDE USE

Following the lead of State organizations like Oregonians for Food and Shelter, the California Alliance for Food and Fiber, and the Wisconsin Agri-Business Council, Coloradans have formed a group opposed to the overregulation of pesticides at the local government level. Colorado Pesticide Applicators for Responsible Regulation (COPARR) is an alliance of individuals, businesses, and associated interest who depend on the wise and safe use of pesticides to create and maintain a healthy environment.

A summary of the COPARR position statement indicates they strongly support the regulation of pesticide use at the federal and state levels but they view political subdivisions below the state level an inappropriate forum for pesticide regulation. Furthermore, they believe local pesticide regulations will inevitably create conflicts with the comprehensive federal/state scheme of pesticide regulation, particularly with regard to preemption intent.

CONTACT: COPARR  
(303) 425-0814

3895 UPHAM ST #150  
WHEAT RIDGE, CO. 80033

CARSON COMPLETES CONTROL

Saturday, June 27, marked the completion date for the 1987 western spruce budworm project on the Carson National Forest in New Mexico. The project was initiated on June 21 and a total of 13,400 acres were treated with the biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt).

Forest Pest Management personnel in the Southwestern Region are pleased with this year's application saying that "It may be the best spray deposit we have ever achieved with Bt." Additional details about the project and/or followup sampling may be obtained by calling Region 3.

CONTACT: DOUGLAS L. PARKER

DG: D.PARKER:R03A



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO SANIDAD FORESTAL

During the period of July 18-August 1, Jesus Cota, pesticide coordinator for R-3, will assist Sanidad Forestal in Mexico by helping conduct a course in pesticide use and forest pest control. The 5-day course will consist of three days of classroom instruction on the basics of pesticide use, safety, toxicology, and application; two days of practical application will concentrate on the calibration and characterization of aerial and ground equipment. The classroom portion of the course will be held in Metepec; the field exercise will be at San Felipe del Progreso. About 26 foresters and technicians from all 13 states in Mexico plan to attend.

The course is being organized and coordinated by the Central Office of Sanidad Forestal in Mexico City and in addition to Jesus' contributions, other instructors will attend from the National Institute of Forest Research and the Universidad Autonoma de Chapingo. The course will be in Spanish and Jesus will present six classroom lectures and lead the two-day field exercise.

In addition to the training, Jesus plans to provide technical assistance on several pest problems. For example, near Durango he will conduct a biological evaluation of Zadiprion vallicola, a pest of Engelmann pine. In the state of Chihuahua, Jesus will be evaluating a seed and cone insect (Cydia phyllisi), a problem in Chihuahua spruce (Picea chihuahuana).

CONTACT: JESUS COTA

DG: J.COTA:R03A





"SHORT SUBJECTS..." EVALUATION

Six months ago "Short Subjects and Timely Tips for Pesticide Users" made its first appearance. Now is a good time for an evaluation of this effort.

Please provide responses to the following questions and return them to WO-FPM.

1. Have you received all eight issues of "Short Subjects..."? If not, do you know why not?\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does the Data General system work well in getting pesticide-related information to you and the rest of the user community?\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you find "Short Subjects..." to be a useful adjunct to the more formalized information sent in Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandums?\_\_\_\_\_

4. Have you found the information in "Short Subjects..." current, useful, worthy of being passed along?\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you receive the same information from other sources? If so, name several:\_\_\_\_\_

6. Name subject areas which have not been covered in "Short Subjects..." but which you think should be brought to the attention of Forest Service pesticide users:\_\_\_\_\_

7. Is the information in "Short Subjects..." provided in sufficient detail to allow a clear understanding of the subject? Do you find the followup contacts helpful?\_\_\_\_\_

8. Are you willing to contribute future topics for "Short Subjects..."? Give examples:\_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B



MESSAGE SCAN

TO Pest News

TO Pest Newsl

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Acting for: D.HAMEL

Postmark: Jun 18,87 10:49 AM

Status: Certified Previously read Urgent

Subject: News

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Comments:

I am sending this again, because I believe your copies are floating in space. I sent them certified and have not received any response.

-----X-----





**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

June 12, 1987

NEW WO PESTICIDE SPECIALIST ON BOARD

Dr. Zdenka Horakova recently accepted a position with the Forest Pest Management staff in the Washington Office (see position announcement in January 29 issue of "Short Subjects..."). Dr. Horakova comes to the Forest Service from USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service. She will work with Max Ollieu and his staff on pesticide-related issues of human health, toxicology, and risk assessment.

Dr. Horakova was born and received her primary education in Czechoslovakia. She attended Charles University in Prague and received one degree in pharmacy and a doctorate in Natural Sciences. For a time Dr. Horakova was also a visiting scientist in Italy and France. Additional training led to interests in zoology, pharmacology, and toxicology. Dr. Horakova won two fellowships; one through the World Health Organization (1962), the other from the National Institute of Health (NIH) (1964), to conduct pharmacological work at NIH in Bethesda, Maryland. In 1968 Dr. Horakova emigrated with her family from Czechoslovakia to the United States. Her initial employment here was with NIH where for nine years she was associated with the National Heart and Lung Institute doing basic research on mediators of inflammation and anaphylaxis. Dr. Horakova began working for the Department of Agriculture in 1978. Her employment with the Food Safety and Inspection Service allowed her to concentrate her efforts on chemical residue evaluations in meat and poultry.

Dr. Horakova is a member of many professional organizations, has published many scientific papers in five languages, and enjoys sports, travel, ceramics, and painting. She and her husband (Vaclav Horak), a professor of chemistry at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., live in Bethesda, Maryland.

We welcome Dr. Horakova to the WO-FPM team.

CONTACT: DR. ZDENKA HORAKOVA

FTS: 235-8209

ADDITIONAL "SPEECH KITS" AVAILABLE

In the January 29 issue of "Short Subjects..." we advised you about the availability of a brochure entitled "Pesticide Users Speech Kit." The initial supply of this pocket brochure was distributed administratively by the WO-Public Affairs Office. Response to the initial mailing was quite favorable and WO-Forest Pest Management subsequently requested a reprint. A new supply has been delivered to WO-FPM and we would like to distribute them directly to potential users. The brochure briefly covers a variety of pesticide facts relative to forest pest management. If you or personnel on your Forests or Districts would like an additional supply of the "Pesticide Users Speech Kit"

CONTACT: MS. LUELLA HARRIS

DG: L.HARRIS:W01B

FTS: 235-8209



# WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM CONTROL WORK BEGINS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Pacific Northwest Region is experiencing an outbreak of the western spruce budworm. Infestations now occur on more than 6 million acres of Douglas-fir and true fir forests. Defoliation has been mapped on eight National Forests, three Indian Reservations, several Bureau of Land Management Districts, and other public and private forest lands in Oregon and Washington. Most of the outbreaks are occurring on eastside forests.

More than 2.7 million acres of infested forests were analyzed for treatment need in 1987; however, it was decided that available resources would allow treatment of only 500,000 acres this year. Treatment sites were selected on the Wenatchee National Forest in central Washington and the Malheur National Forest and adjacent private lands in central Oregon. The treatment site on the Wenatchee National Forest is centered around Rimrock Lake, a popular recreation area. The spray sites on the Malheur National Forest are stands where the primary emphasis is on timber management.

The biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) is being used on the projects. Thuricide 48LV<sup>R</sup>, an aqueous formulation is being applied by helicopter on the Wenatchee National Forest. This formulation was selected because of the lakes and streams and seasonal residences within the spray area. A mineral-oil-based formulation, Dipel 6L<sup>R</sup>, is being applied by helicopters and airplanes on all but 2,400 acres on the Malheur National Forest. Dipel 6AF<sup>R</sup>, a water based formulation will be sprayed on this site.

Approximately 50 people are working on the Wenatchee project and 110 on the Malheur. Personnel working on the projects are employees of the Forest Service, Oregon State Department of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Weather Service.

Treatment began on the Wenatchee (Rimrock Lake area) on June 1 and will be completed on June 12. Spraying is expected to begin on June 8 on the Malheur, and is expected to be completed early in July.

Western Helicopter Services of Newberg, Oregon has the contract for the Wenatchee project and Heli-Jet Corporation of Eugene, Oregon has the contract for the Malheur National Forest project.

For additional information on either of these projects

CONTACT: JIM HADFIELD (R-6)

DG: FPM:R06B

FTS: 423-2728







### FIFRA

Once again Congress is turning its attention to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. Last year's 99th Congress spent substantial time and effort toward a major rewrite based on a core agreement between the industrial, agricultural, and environmental communities; however, the 99th Congress ended with a lot of activity, but no law.

The 100th Congress begins its deliberations about FIFRA with a lot of changes in personnel on Capitol hill. At this point we are unsure whether the 100th Congress will begin where the 99th left off or blaze a new trail. So far we know that on May 19th Representatives de la Garza (D-Tex.), Brown (D-Calif.), Rose (D-N.C.), Madigan (R-Ill.), Roberts (R-Kans.), Stenholm (D-Tex.), and others introduced a bill (HR 2463) to the U.S. House of Representatives. This bill, which is similar to last year's bill minus the provisions of uniform tolerances, patent term restoration, and liability, will probably be debated later this month before the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture.

In the Senate, Senator Leahy (D-Vt.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is very interested in FIFRA and may even propose his own version of a FIFRA bill this session. Staffers to Senator Leahy have in fact already visited with Chief Robertson on Forest Service concerns about pesticide regulation.

As the processes on FIFRA continue we will keep you up to date, but if you have questions in the interim

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

FTS: 235-8209

### NEW FUNGICIDE INTRODUCED

SAFER<sup>TM</sup>, Inc., a well-known distributor of insecticidal soaps, recently introduced a new item to their "environmentally acceptable" pesticide product line. The new product is a fungicide that combines fatty acid salts with micronized sulfur.

According to Dr. George Puritch, research chemist with SAFER<sup>TM</sup>, the new fungicide has both preventative as well as eradicant action on a variety of disease-causing fungi. The product has also been noted to control pest mites, chiggers, and thrips. This new fungicide with its apparent lack of toxicity to humans, its relative selectivity, and its environmental acceptability may be a product worthy of additional attention for those desiring less-toxic control products in specialized forest management situations (e.g., nurseries and greenhouses).

For information on sales and sources

CONTACT: SAFER<sup>TM</sup>, INC.  
60 WILLIAM STREET  
WELLESLEY, MA. 02181

EAST COAST CALL: (617) 237-9600  
WEST COAST CALL: (619) 464-0775



ENDANGERED SPECIES INITIATIVE ON HOLD

The label improvement program effort proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that would bring them into compliance with the Endangered Species Act has recently come under considerable attack.

Outlined for you in "Short Subjects..." (January 29 and March 20) and in Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandum No. 405 (April 1) the proposed implementation program in its first phase would have significantly affected Federal agency, State and private forest landowners. Concerns about the proposed EPA plan were elevated to the USDA Office of the Secretary on June 9. The result is that the plan has been put on a 30-day cooling-off schedule. During this time, USDA agencies will be compiling data on the estimated impacts of the proposed EPA program on agricultural activities. The USDA Forest Service has requested a Federal agency exemption and it is hoped that this will be reconsidered by EPA. Notices (PR 87-4 and 87-5) to forestry pesticide-use manufacturers were sent on May 1. These notices would have required such manufacturers to begin making endangered species label changes immediately; however, this effort has also been placed on hold.

We will keep you abreast of developments on this subject but if you need additional information sooner

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU (FPM)	FTS: 235-8209
GLEN CONTRERAS (WL&F)	235-8015
VINCE DEWITTE (OGC)	475-5742

CARLTON CATALOG AVAILABLE

Perhaps one of the best sources of placards, signs, labels, cards, and decals related to the use of pesticides and other hazardous materials, is published by **Carlton Industries, Inc.** This firm specializes in making available to consumers a wide variety of product identification devices. Forest Pest Management in the Washington Office has found the firm to be reliable suppliers of products for our use. For example, the National Fire Protection Association wallet cards (Stock No. NFPA-32) that provide a quick reference to hazardous material classification are obtainable through **Carlton**. These cards were discussed and distributed at the 1986 National Pesticide Application Training course in Marana, Arizona, and were well received.

Another example of an item available through **Carlton** which may become important when the Federal Hazard Communication System (also called the "Worker Right to Know" program) soon goes into effect would be the binders for Material Data Safety Sheets (Stock Nos. RTS-1 and BND-1).

These and other items related to pesticide application, storage, transportation, and disposal operations may facilitate safety in the activities you and your employees are involved in.

If you and/or your procurement people are not already aware of **Carlton Industries, Inc.** and their catalog we suggest you

CONTACT: CARLTON INDUSTRIES, INC.	1-800-231-5988
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### EPA HOTLINES

On June 1 the Director of Engineering sent a letter (file designation 7400) to the Regions, Stations, and Area. The subject of the letter was hotlines in use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and others. We encourage you review that letter and file its enclosure with your other pesticide-related items. To summarize, hotlines or toll-free telephone numbers offer a vital link between consumers and those in a position to serve and/or support. By dialing 800 plus a seven-digit number, EPA and many other government and non-profit agencies offer callers a broad range of information, free of charge. EPA's 800 numbers operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and can bring consumers up to date on subjects ranging from pesticide use to hazardous waste disposal.

For example, EPA's largest and busiest toll-free number is the RCRA/Superfund Hotline. This hotline is designed to answer technical and regulatory questions about the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund Act. The hotline is used widely by individuals and organizations involved in managing and cleaning up hazardous wastes.

Another important hotline is the National Response Center hotline. Operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Response Center hotline responds to all kinds of accidental releases of oil and other hazardous substances. Chemical spills often need to be reported through this hotline.

For more information on these and other EPA hotlines refer to the June 1 letter from Engineering or

CONTACT: RCRA/SUPERFUND HOTLINE	800-424-9346
NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	800-424-8802
EPA REGION 3, PHILADELPHIA	800-438-2474
EPA REGION 4, ATLANTA	800-241-1754
EPA REGION 5, CHICAGO	800-621-8431
EPA REGION 8, DENVER	800-525-3022

### BLM NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to treat about 21,200 acres of rangeland with herbicides each year to control noxious weeds on lands they administer. This proposed program was outlined in a recently completed, 151-page supplement to an environmental impact statement entitled Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program. Although BLM's program continues to be attacked by environmental groups that oppose herbicide use, the proposed plan and its accompanying documentation have been presented to the District Court in Oregon. The case is expected to be heard by the end of June. If accepted by the court, the program will allow herbicide use on BLM lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Like the Forest Service, BLM is attempting to prepare documents that will be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and satisfy the concerns of the public and the courts. The ultimate goal on the part of both agencies is to reduce the effects of noxious weeds on public rangeland productivity.

CONTACT: BLM OREGON STATE OFFICE	(503) 231-6256
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# TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FORUMS ON AERIAL APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES PLANNED

Two forums to discuss the aerial application of pesticides in forest management programs are planned to take place soon. The purpose of the forums will be to discuss research and development technology needs for the aerial application of pesticides. The first forum, which is being sponsored by WO-FPM, will be held in Davis, California July 8 and 9. Invited representatives will discuss and identify pesticide research and development needs for all types of pesticide use in the Western States. The second forum is being sponsored by the Northeastern Area, Morgantown Field Office and will concentrate on the research and development needs of insecticides used in gypsy moth suppression and eradication programs. This forum will be held at Pennsylvania State University, June 16 and 17. The goal of both forums is to identify ways the Forest Service can enhance its ability to deliver pesticides more efficiently, economically, and safely using state-of-the-art technology.

In addition to Forest Service invitees to these meetings, there will be aerial pesticide application experts from the University of California (Davis), Oregon State University, and Pennsylvania State University in attendance.

Although the current forums are being kept to a relatively small group of knowledgeable individuals, it is expected that followup technology transfer will benefit all other pesticide users. For further information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU (WO)	FTS: 235-8209
DICK REARDON (EAST)	923-4133
JACK BARRY (WEST)	460-1715

## GYPSY MOTH TREATMENT COMPLETE

The 1987 cooperative gypsy moth suppression and eradication projects were completed last week. This annual program involves the USDA Forest Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as cooperators with various States. A little over 700,000 acres were treated this year. Ninety-one percent of the treatments were in the northeast and included treatments in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In the southeast nearly 52,000 acres (7 percent of the total) were treated in North Carolina and Virginia. In the West, Oregon treated 12,000 acres.

Of the acreages treated, 46 percent was with the biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), 53 percent was with the insect growth regulator diflubenzuron (Dimilin<sup>R</sup>), and the remaining one percent was treated with the conventional chemical insecticide carbaryl (Sevin<sup>R</sup>).

Daily updates on the progress of this year's gypsy moth treatment program were coordinated by the Northeastern Area, Morgantown Field Office. Should anyone wish to have specific information on treatment sites, materials used, or other unique aspects of the program

CONTACT: NORTHEASTERN AREA OFFICE	FTS: 489-3157
MORGANTOWN FIELD OFFICE	923-4133







MESSAGE SCAN

TO Pest News

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: May 22,87 3:58 PM  
Status: Previously read Urgent

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Comments:  
This is Pest News no. 6

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

May 21, 1987

GRASSHOPPER IPM

USDA has announced plans for a five-year interagency effort designed to demonstrate effective management alternatives for grasshoppers in the West. To be headquartered in Boise, Idaho, the project will focus on developing new integrated pest management techniques in North Dakota and Idaho. The aim of the demonstration project will be to "combine resources to learn ways to minimize economic damage from rangeland grasshoppers, to prevent adverse effects on the environment, and to provide a long-term solution to the problem," according to Bert Hawkins, Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

APHIS will provide overall management for the program but it will also involve other federal agencies, e.g., the Agricultural Research Service, the Economic Research Service, the Forest Service, and the Extension Service. In addition to these USDA agencies, the U. S. Department of the Interior and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency will also cooperate in the effort.

Scientists involved in this demonstration project will reevaluate current methods for managing grasshoppers and seek to develop new technologies. Since pesticides are expected to continue to be a part of long-term integrated pest management programs for grasshoppers, evaluations of the effects of using malathion, carbaryl, and acephate sprays will be conducted during the project. There will also be in-depth studies to determine the potential for greater use in the future of Nosema locustae, a naturally occurring protozoan that holds promise as a grasshopper control agent.

Specialists associated with this demonstration project will also study wildlife, water, and vegetation and how these components of the environment are impacted by grasshoppers and the various management alternatives. According to Hawkins, "information gathered from this project should enable us to predict future outbreaks before they get out of hand,"-- a basic tenet of integrated pest management.

For further information about this planned three-million dollar effort

CONTACT: ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH  
INSPECTION SERVICE

FTS: 447-3668





"WITHIN THE WEB"

"Within the Web" is a two-part slide/tape program prepared by the American Forestry Association (AFA) in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service. Each part consists of an 80-slide set and a narrative tape that can be used in conjunction with a sound and projection system such as Wollensak 3M or table top viewer such as KaraMate. Part I discusses forest management and pest prevention. Part II discusses pest suppression. These slide/tape presentations were prepared to be used with general audiences. Forestry representatives can use them in helping the public to better understand that well-managed and therefore, healthy forests are more resistant to attack by pests.

If you would like to use "Within the Web" with interested publics, advise your Forest Pest Management or S&PF representative to the April Staff Director's meeting. Representatives at that session viewed the sets and were given forms to request copies for their Region/Area. These requests have now been returned to WO-FPM and we will be proceeding to order the tapes requested by the regional representatives. In addition, the Washington Office will maintain at least two copies that may be sent out on loan. For additional information

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

FTS: 235-8209

REGULATING PESTICIDES IN FOOD

"Regulating Pesticides in Food" is the title of a new report released (May 20) by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The report was the subject of a news briefing on Tuesday May 19 and a hearing before the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee on May 20. At the hearing Senator Leahy, Chairman of the Committee, commended the NAS team that put the report together at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); however, he was careful to point out that the report should not be construed as an assessment of risk, rather it is a set of recommendations by NAS on how EPA and the Food and Drug Administration could refine their methods of establishing tolerances and monitoring for residues on processed and unprocessed agricultural food crops. The main area of concern in the report has to do with the oncogenic potential of certain pesticides (primarily fungicides) and it is likely that opponents to the use of pesticides will take some of the information in the report out of context. The fear is that public hysteria about pesticides in food may be heightened since 75 percent of food shoppers already have concerns about chemical contamination of the American food supply.

The Forest Service is not directly involved in the issue of establishing or monitoring tolerances of pesticides in food; however, should you decide that the report would be a useful addition to your pesticide information library you may order copies (\$19.25) by

CONTACTING: NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS

ADDRESS: 2101 CONSTITUTION AVE., NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20418



#### PESTICIDE COORDINATION IN REGION 4

As a result of a recent workload analysis and reorganization review in the Intermountain Region (R-4) it has been decided that the Regional Pesticide Coordinator position will be eliminated in R-4 prior to fiscal year 1989. The currently vacant FPM Group Leader position will however be filled on a permanent basis and it is likely that the Group Leader will retain certain pesticide-use management and coordination responsibilities. Final reorganization plans are not yet firm; however, a workforce analysis, an FPM futuring exercise, and a set of recommended action items will be available from R-4 in the near future. For further information

CONTACT: DAVID A. GRAHAM

DG: S&PF:R04A

#### GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION

The 1987 gypsy moth suppression treatment program is beginning to wind down. As of May 19, 84 percent of the nearly 700,000 acres scheduled to be treated in the East have been sprayed with either the bacterial insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis (37%) or the insect growth regulator diflubenzuron (63%). States in the northeast which have received treatment have included Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In the southeast gypsy moth infestations have been treated in North Carolina and Virginia. In both areas State and Federal lands have been involved. In addition to the gypsy moth treatments in the east, in Oregon some 12,000 acres of infested forests have been treated with three applications of Bacillus thuringiensis.

Last minute details on the status of gypsy moth projects may be obtained by contacting Ms. Luella Harris who can forward you a copy of the most current gypsy moth data base information on Data General.

CONTACT: MS. LUELLA HARRIS

DG: L.HARRIS:W01B





FS PESTICIDE SPECIALIST TO RECEIVE NATIONAL RECOGNITION

Dr. John Neisess, formerly a pesticide specialist in the Washington Office, and currently Staff Director for Forest Pest Management in the Pacific Southwest Region has been named to receive one of the highest honor awards given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On June 9 and 10, at ceremonies in Washington, DC, Dr. Neisess will receive a prestigious Distinguished Service Award. He will be one of only four Forest Service recipients of this level of award this year. Dr. Neisess, in addition to his important work as a national pesticide specialist, made a unique contribution to forest pest management nationwide when during the development of an environmental impact statement for the gypsy moth he helped to design a risk analysis procedure that withstood intense scrutiny. The process is now serving as the basis for similar documents being developed to evaluate the potential effects of a variety of other kinds of pesticides on human health and the environment. His work stands to ensure greater protection of the human environment by presenting decisionmakers a clearer picture of the risks and benefits involved in comprehensive forest management. We extend our congratulations to John. More detailed information regarding this honor will be released to the public by the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs on or about June 10; however, if you would like to informally congratulate John you may

CONTACT: DR. JOHN NEISESS

DG: J. NEISESS:R05B

UPDATE ON GYPSY MOTH-RELATED LITIGATION

Associated with the recognition mentioned above, the Forest Service is pleased to hear that the Ninth Circuit Court issued a final decision in Oregon Environmental Council (OEC) v. Kunzman favorable to the Federal agencies involved. The Office of General Counsel informs us that the Circuit Court affirmed Judge Redden's decision on the merits that the nationwide Gypsy Moth Suppression and Eradication Project Environmental Impact Statement fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In addition, the Court affirmed in part and vacated in part Judge Redden's earlier decision denying attorney fees. The Court also held that parties to the litigation would bear their own costs for the appeal. Copies of the decision will be provided when received; however, if you need additional information sooner

CONTACT: MR. VINCE DEWITTE

DG: NRD\_OGC:W01C  
FTS: 475-5742



NEW HERBICIDE TRAINING MATERIAL

Max Williamson, Pesticide Coordinator in R-8 has recently collaborated in the preparation of a training document entitled "Hand Application Methods for Commonly Used Forestry Herbicides in the South." Although designed for use in the Southern Region, it may have applicability for other areas as well. Included in the 15-page training brochure are instructions pertaining to the application of forestry herbicides by hand using basal bark, soil spot, cut surface, directed foliar, and over-the-top broadcast sprays. Ordering instructions on various hand-held pieces of equipment are included and a section on safety provides useful advice to all users of herbicides.

Should you wish to have a copy of the brochure

CONTACT: MAX WILLIAMSON

FTS: 257-7934

DG: M.WILLIAMSON:R08A

ANOTHER RISK ASSESSMENT SOURCEBOOK

In addition to the series of articles on risk assessment excerpted from "Science" and distributed by the Forest Service as Pesticide-Use Advisory Memorandum Number 407 (May 15), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recently announced the availability of a new publication entitled "Risk Assessment, Management, Communication: A Guide to Selected Sources." The 219-page book is "designed to assist EPA, other federal, state, and local government agencies and the private sector in locating and building on existing knowledge of risk." The guide also serves to identify experts and organizations within and outside EPA who are involved in the areas of risk assessment, management, and communication. Copies of the report are available through the National Technical Information Service by requesting NTIS Access No. 87-185 500 (\$24.95) or for further information

CONTACT: NTIS

(703)487-4600






MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Apr 03,87 3:24 PM  
Status: Certified Previously read  
Subject: SHORT SUBJECTS & TIMELY TIPS

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Ed Monnig





**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

April 3, 1987

PROPOSITION 65 UPDATE

In 1986 voters in California passed a Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act. It is commonly called Proposition 65. The act required the Governor of California to identify and develop procedures to control chemicals with the potential to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm to humans. To accomplish this the Governor created a Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) with responsibility to report back on those chemicals to be covered by the Act. On February 27 the Governor released a primary list of 25 affected chemicals plus a list of additional "candidate chemicals" that may be added after further SAP review. The two lists have been examined by Forest Service personnel in R-5 and only seven pesticide active ingredients or pesticide contaminants have been identified. They include: Arsenic, amitrole, ethylene dibromide, hexachlorobenzene, lindane, mirex, toxaphene, kepone, and TCDD. None of these chemicals have significant use in California forest pest management programs and no impact is expected if their use is prohibited in the state.

If you would like additional information about Proposition 65, the primary or candidate lists of chemicals, or the California Health and Welfare Agency's guidelines for safe-use determinations

CONTACT: BRIAN STURGESS

DG: B.Sturgess:R05B  
FTS: 556-0112

STANDING STRONG

"Standing Strong," a new movie highlighting the forest industry, was recently released by Dow Agricultural Products. Although we have not yet seen the 23-minute color film it is purported to combine historical footage, animation, and on-location shots with plenty of entertaining anecdotes and educational material.

"Standing Strong" was created to promote the forest industry and to better inform the public on the importance of maintaining our nation's forests for future economic security.





The film is available in a variety of formats including 16mm movie, 3/4 inch videotape, and 1/2 inch VHS video cassettes.

To order the film, contact your Industrial Herbicides sales representative or

CONTACT: DOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS      1-800-258-CHEM  
1703 SOUTH SAGINAW ROAD  
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48674

#### DUAL PURPOSE NATURAL PESTICIDE

The pesticidal qualities of citrus have been known for quite some time. "The juice of lemons was used as a remedy for mosquitoes years ago when Sir Francis Drake sailed on his third voyage to the New World (1572-1573)." In 1915, research narrowed the site of insecticidal activity to material from the "oil cells" of citrus peel. And now researchers at the University of Georgia's Coastal Plains Experiment Station have reported that D-limonene, which constitutes about 98 percent of orange peel by weight, can be used to control fire ants, flies, wasps, ticks, and fleas. D-limonene is apparently one of Mother Nature's own pesticides and being a natural insecticide it shows great potential for development as a pest control tool for homeowners. EPA already allows its use for dog and cat flea control.

In addition to D-limonene having potential as an insecticide, it has also found use as an herbicide adjuvant. When added to an herbicide mixture and applied to plants, the D-limonene disrupts leaf cuticles and allows the herbicide active ingredient to penetrate more easily. It also assists in more evenly distributing the herbicide around stem circumferences and enhances stem penetration. These characteristics increase herbicide uptake and decrease the volume of herbicide use.

Marketed as Cide-Kick<sup>TM</sup> D-limonene holds promise as a dual purpose natural pesticide. Max Williamson, pesticide coordinator for R-8, has experience working with Cide-Kick<sup>TM</sup> in vegetation management programs in the South and anyone interested is encouraged to visit with Max or a Cide-Kick<sup>TM</sup> sales representative

CONTACT: MAX WILLIAMSON      FTS: 257-7934  
OR  
JLB INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL      (305) 562-0555  
P.O BOX 6006  
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA 32961



PESTICIDE BROCHURE

The Forest Service will soon be distributing a brochure (FS-404) entitled "Pesticide Use in Forest Management." The brochure identifies pests in general, provides a brief history of pesticide use, discusses the need for pesticides in forest management, and the risks involved in their use. The aim of the 11-page brochure is to better inform the public about why and how decisions are reached to use pesticides in forestry. It does not go into considerable detail on the actual when, where, and for what purpose pesticides are used since these topics will be covered in another, soon-to-be-released brochure entitled "Controlling Pests: When, Where, and How the USDA Forest Service Uses Pesticides." Both publications will be distributed directly to the Regions, Stations and the Area based on responses to a Public Affairs Office announcement of impending availability. Limited additional supplies will be available from WO-FPM.

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B

BIOTECH FILM AVAILABLE

Biotechnology is the latest "buzz word" in the research arena but unfortunately the term is often misused and/or misunderstood. Some researchers have offered the opinion that biotechnology is moving ahead so quickly that certain publics find it difficult to assimilate its advances into their existing educational, religious, and social frameworks. As a result, some publics say we should stop all biotechnology research efforts until there has been time to gain a better understanding of all the issues.

If you or your colleagues are unsure of what is involved in biotechnological research, you may be interested in a new film entitled "Of the Earth: Agriculture and the New Biology." This film, developed as an educational project of the Industrial Biotechnology Association shows how biotechnology will make the U.S. more competitive in the agricultural market place.

The 28-minute documentary discusses how beneficial microbes and plants are being bio-engineered and it provides specific examples of the applications for biotechnology. Interviews with ten top scientists, including Nobel Laureate Paul Berg, are also included in the presentation.

This film is available either in a 16 mm format or on 1/2 inch videotape. Either can be reserved on a FREE loan basis by writing to Modern Talking Pictures, Inc., Scheduling Department, 5000 Park Street, North, St. Petersburg, Florida or by calling (813) 541-5763 and requesting film No. 18891.

Should you desire additional information about the film before deciding whether to order

CONTACT: INDUSTRIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATES

1625 K. STREET, N.W., SUITE 1100

WASHINGTON, DC 20006

(202) 857-0244





ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL

In 1985, the U.S.'s Animal Damage Control (ADC) program was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Functional responsibility for ADC in the Department of Agriculture was given to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). As part of APHIS's new responsibilities they reopened the Forest Animal Damage Research Station in Olympia, Washington in 1986. The Station had previously been closed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and as a result there was no one researching ways to manage wild animal (e.g. pocket gophers, mountain beaver, deer, elk, rabbits, porcupines, and bear) populations with the potential to adversely affect timber production in the West. Since reopening, the Research Station has been redefining their work in three basic areas: "Old research" wrap-up, new research, and future needs.

"Old research" that is being concluded involves analysis of: the negative results of selenium as a deer repellent; the positive results of increased stocking levels to minimize pocket gopher damage; the effects of porcupine feeding on Douglas-fir and hemlock growth, and the quantitative effects of applying deer repellent before and after bud burst.

New research efforts are being concentrated on: aversive conditioning of deer and mountain beaver to repellent-treated trees; behavioral studies on mountain beaver toxicant transport; and rodent burrow destruction and its effects on reinvasion.

Future studies being considered include: determining the effectiveness of high and low concentrations of strychnine on pocket gophers; evaluating sound and shock as a means of excluding big game animals from tree improvement sites; developing an effective bait for porcupine control; and evaluating the effects of various bear control techniques.

The initiation of the latter studies will be governed by the availability of funds and needs voiced by members of the affected forest industry community. If Forest Service personnel would like to comment on these proposed ADC research efforts or identify other important research needs

CONTACT: JAMES EVANS  
PROJECT LEADER

USDA-APHIS-ADC  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON  
FTS: 434-9451



PESTICIDES IN FOG

A recent issue of Nature magazine contained an article entitled "Pesticides in Fog." This article was summarized in the Washington Post in an article entitled "Toxic Fog Containing Farm Chemicals May Be Harming U.S. Forests." In the original study, research scientists gathered samples of fog from one site at Beltsville, Maryland and at various locations in the San Joaquin Valley of California. The results of the study showed that a variety of pesticides and their toxic alteration products are present in fog and that they occasionally reach high concentrations relative to reported rain water concentrations. The authors raise the question of the impact of this fog on off-site vegetation such as forests. These articles have posed numerous questions and they were also the subject of a recent Washington Office seminar. If you would like to learn more about what was presented at the seminar

CONTACT: LARRY L. GROSS

FTS: 235-8209

DEFERRAL LIFTED FOR NOXIOUS WEED TREATMENT IN INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

A nationwide deferral of aerial application of herbicides to National Forest System lands was imposed by former Chief R. Max Peterson in March, 1984. This action was taken following an injunction imposed by the Ninth Circuit Court in the Pacific Northwest. The deferral policy still remains in effect today with one exception. The Intermountain Region of the Forest Service completed its Noxious Weed and Poisonous Plant Control FEIS and Record of Decision (ROD) in December, 1986. At that time, the Region requested the Chief to lift the deferral restriction for the program proposed in the FEIS and ROD. On March 27, 1987, Chief F. Dale Robertson approved the Intermountain Region request. The Chief will maintain the deferral for the foreseeable future while giving serious review and consideration to specific requests for lifting the deferral on a case-by-case basis. For additional information

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

FTS: 235-8209

FPM DIRECTORS TO MEET

Representatives of Forest Pest Management and related staffs will convene in Arlington, Virginia, April 28 - May 1 to discuss issues of mutual concern. This session will provide the opportunity to meet and discuss ideas with the new WO-FPM Director Jim Space. Jim comes to WO-FPM from an assignment as Deputy Regional Forester for State and Private Forestry in Region 6. He has a strong background in forestry and forest inventory with work assignments in Regions 1 and 8. In a previous Washington Office assignment, Jim worked first as a member of the Cooperative Forestry staff and later as the Director of Forest Service Computer Applications. Jim promises to bring a fresh new approach to the agency's forest pest management leadership role.





A portion of the program will allow some discussion on pesticide-use related topics. These will include: EPA actions to comply with the Threatened and Endangered Species Act; classification of inert ingredients in pesticides used by the Forest Service and; status of vegetation management EIS's and risk assessments.

The meeting will provide an excellent opportunity for extensive exchange of ideas and concerns. If you have any comments that you want to have expressed at the meeting please pass them along to your Region/Area representative or

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

FTS: 235-8209



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

CC PEST NEWS1

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Postmark: Mar 20,87 3:59 PM

Status: Urgent

Subject: NEWS

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

March 20, 1987

DETAILERS SOUGHT

Detailers are being sought for the 1987 Western Spruce Budworm Control Project in western Oregon and Washington. There is a particular need for air operations support. Treatment priorities are currently being established in an environmental assessment. Roughly 350,000 acres are being considered for treatment with Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) at 12 B.I.U. per acre. The \$4.5 million project is expected to run from June 10 thru mid-July; however, detailers would need to be available beginning in mid-May. Anyone interested in working with either helicopters or fixed-wing planes on this project are encouraged to

CONTACT: IRAL RAGENOVICH

DG: I.RAGENOVICH:R06B  
FTS: 423-3605

HERBICIDES AND SILVICULTURE

On December 30, 1986 the General Accounting Office (GAO) submitted a fact sheet to Congressman James Weaver entitled "Estimated Costs and Results of Alternative Silvicultural Treatments." Congressman Weaver had requested per-acre cost information on the use of herbicides, manual, and mechanical methods for site preparation, release, and thinning work carried out on tree plantations in the Pacific Northwest. The fact sheet contains tables that show the costs per acre (obtained from the USDA Forest Service) and lists bibliographic references comparing the results of using herbicides and other silvicultural methods for a variety of vegetation management activities. Although cost comparisons between regions, forests, or even within forests may not be meaningful because of differences due to physical characteristics (e.g., steepness of terrain, types of vegetation, watersheds, and climate), you may be interested in this effort at comparison. Copies of this fact sheet (GAO/RCED-87-61FS) are available on request.

CONTACT: BRIAN CROWLEY

TELEPHONE: (202) 275-5138

ACECAP<sup>R</sup> IMPLANTS

Recently the use of Acecap<sup>R</sup> tree implants containing the active ingredient acephate have been shown to protect Douglas-fir against western spruce budworm in Montana. Demonstrations of the technique were initiated in Montana in 1983 and they continue to the present. The water-soluble Acecap<sup>R</sup> capsules, when placed in the xylem of trees, dissolve and the active ingredient is translocated to foliage, cones, and other growing points. Cone protection has shown to result in as much as 82 percent more seed being produced. For more information

CONTACT: LARRY STIPE, R-1

FTS: 585-3289



### BIOTECHNOLOGY

Several scientists in Canada interested in biotechnological improvements of microbial control agents recently formed a group called BIOCIDE. The purpose of BIOCIDE is to collaborate on a program of research into the molecular biology, chemistry, and mode of action of Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.)

BIOCIDE was conceived in 1984 and now consists of nine scientists, four post-doctoral fellows, several technicians, and students. The goal of the group is to develop the knowledge required to allow industry to produce and market improved biotechnology-based insecticides via B.t. Their research is organized around new approaches made possible by recent advances in cloning and genetic engineering. Efforts of bioengineering B.t. in the U. S. are also being explored by Research scientists at the Center for Biological Control of Northeastern Forest Insects and Diseases, Hamden, Connecticut. For additional information

CONTACT: DR. T.J. ENNIS,  
PROGRAM DIRECTOR  
or

FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE  
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

JAMES L. STEWART  
DIRECTOR, FIDR

DG:J.STEWART:W01B  
FTS: 235-8065

### NEW APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY

The January/February issue of Agricultural Aviation reported on a new and innovative concept in herbicide aerial application technology. The new technology, designed for use in site preparation activities, will be further tested in Southern pine plantations this year. The technology combines a new granular herbicide (Velpar<sup>R</sup> ULW) with on-board or bucket equipment (DuPont ULW Applicator<sup>R</sup>). Based on extensive tests this new technology promises "uniform herbicide swaths, accurately measured rates, and negligible off-target drift." The researchers developing this technology used computer modeling developed by NASA to help define the needed aerodynamic parameters for herbicide particles. Company spokesmen indicate that they hope that this new technology will allay many of the concerns associated with current application technology. For further information

CONTACT: MR. GUIL IDE  
FORESTRY PRODUCT MANAGER

E.I.DUPONT DE NEMOURS  
(302) 992-6150

### RHONE-POULENC TO ACQUIRE UNION CARBIDE

Rhone-Poulenc, the French chemical firm with sales of \$8 billion, has reached agreement to acquire the Union Carbide Agricultural Products Company. According to a company spokesman, the acquisition "reflects a key strategic objective to enhance its position in the U.S. by introducing new products and market expansions of proprietary herbicides and fungicides and diversification of their product portfolio through the addition of proven insecticides and plant growth regulators." The merging of these two agricultural operations will place Rhone-Poulenc in the number three position in the world for companies in the crop protection industry.







PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Forest Service units having excess 2,4,5-T, Silvex, or ethylene dibromide products on hand should be interested in knowing that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing a massive disposal and indemnification plan for cancelled pesticides. A **Federal Register** notice is being prepared in which holders of pesticides no longer registered for use will be asked to identify the quantity, location, and estimated value of stocks potentially eligible for the program.

In a recent report by a 44-member task force concerned about pesticide disposal/indemnification it was recommended that EPA:

- o Immediately store all existing cancelled pesticide stocks in RCRA-approved facilities;
- o Consider incineration as the method of choice for disposal;
- o Inspect (under CERCLA authority) all cancelled pesticide stocks to determine container condition; and
- o Seek specific appropriations for disposal/indemnification or pursue Congressional approval for reprogramming from Superfund.

As a result of these recommendations, EPA will be gathering additional information in response to the **Federal Register** notice expected later this month. Responses will be due in May and inspection of storage sites may begin as early as August. For further information watch for the Federal Register notice or

CONTACT: WASHINGTON OFFICE

ENGINEERING (OPFER)

FTS: 235-8019

FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT (OLLIEU)

FTS: 235-8209

SENATORS SEEK RELIEF

Idaho Senators James A. McClure and Steve Symms have introduced a bill (S-398) intended to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and halt the duplicative pesticide research processes of federal agencies. In remarks inserted in the February 26 **Congressional Record**, Senator McClure declared: "FIFRA needs to be amended. Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service, should not have to spend millions of taxpayer dollars to explain why they should be able to use a chemical EPA has tested and approved."

He continued, "It's time to get the scientific research on pesticides and the determination of a compounds safety out of the courtroom and back with the EPA scientists where Congress intended it to be. Let's allow our federal land management agencies to use their money and resources on managing the lands we have endowed them to caretake, and not waste it duplicating the functions of EPA."



McClure also observed: "It is unfortunate that today, the safe use of a pesticide is being determined by lawyers in the courtroom, rather than scientists at EPA. Millions of pesticide applications are made each year in this country without incident. Along with prescription drugs, pesticides are the most thoroughly tested and strictly regulated products on the U.S. market," McClure stated.

For additional information

CONTACT: WASHINGTON OFFICE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS (CURRIER)

FTS: 447-4636

FOREST PEST MANAGEMENT (HAMEL)

FTS: 235-8209

#### NEW MEXICO BUDWORM PROJECT

Forest Supervisor John C. Bedell has announced his decision to proceed with the use of aerial and ground applications of Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) to control western spruce budworm (WSBW) on the Carson National Forest in 1987. In a January 26, environmental assessment (EA), decision notice, and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Supervisor Bedell provided background information on the WSBW infestation in New Mexico, the rationale for the decision to use B.t., and information on the objectives intended to be achieved by treatment. The EA is tiered to a 1985 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)--**Western Spruce Budworm Management Program for Portions of the Carson National Forest**. The EIS includes a pesticide background statement on B.t. and a biological evaluation of the infestation. For further information

CONTACT: JOHN C. BEDELL (CARSON NF)

TELEPHONE:(505) 758-6200

DOUGLAS L. PARKER (R-3, FPM)

FTS: 476-3280

#### R-6 PRE-DRAFT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT EIS

Region 6 has released for internal review a pre-draft version of their **Environmental Impact Statement for a Program of Vegetation Management**. The internal, informal review is intended to obtain constructive critique on the alternatives presented for vegetation management in Oregon and Washington, the analysis of the program and the proposed alternatives, and the Region's presentation of them. At this point the Interdisciplinary Team is looking for comments on any major areas of concern. They requested Washington Office technical assistance in addition to having the regional personnel review the pre-draft. Once this input has been obtained and analyzed, a regular draft EIS will be prepared and distributed more widely for review and comment. It is expected that the draft EIS will be available for other Region and public review about June. Covered in the EIS are program activities such as plantation site preparation, conifer release, fire management activities, range improvement, noxious weed control, wildlife habitat improvement, recreation and administrative facility maintenance, right-of-way maintenance, seed orchard maintenance, and research activities. For further information on the process being used to develop this EIS, the content of the EIS, or the schedule of availability of the documents

CONTACT: GARY LARSEN

FTS: 423-2727

DG: G.LARSEN:R06B







ENDANGERED SPECIES AND PESTICIDES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been found to be out of compliance with the Endangered Species Act. As a result they have embarked upon a label improvement program effort directed at 12 mosquito larvicides and 24 forestry pesticides. (See related story in the January 29 issue of "**Short Subjects...**"). In cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), EPA will be advising registrants of these products that advisory labels are necessary. The labels would list states and counties where endangered species exist and advise potential pesticide users to contact the USFWS for a jeopardy opinion. Although the advisory labels will become effective April 1, EPA does not intend to enforce compliance until 1988. They hope users will voluntarily follow the guidance provided this year however.

Only certain States and counties are listed as having critical habitat for endangered species and the system as proposed by EPA and the USFWS is designed to operate in the following manner. If a National Forest is located in a listed county and there is a proposal to use a forest management pesticide that is listed by EPA, then a cautionary statement on the product will direct the user to contact the regional USFWS field office for further information. The potential pesticide user will be asked to provide specific information on the location of the intended use to the regional endangered species specialist, who will then consult the detailed habitat or range maps that are available to him on the particular county involved. If the forest lies outside the designated range of the species, then the product can be used for the purpose intended or proposed. If the forest is inside the critical habitat of the species, then the product cannot be used and alternative management measures must be sought. USFWS personnel will offer advice on alternatives but they will not make recommendations. As of now, few exemptions exist that would allow the use of the listed products in the range of an endangered species.

Washington Office, Forest Pest Management will be providing additional details on this subject in a forthcoming Advisory Memorandum. Included will be a list of the "Active Ingredients in Pesticides and the Names of Commercial Products that Contain These Active Ingredients for Forestry Areas" and a "Master Label for Endangered Species Labeling for Forest Uses." Upon receipt of the Advisory Memorandum you are encouraged to examine the impact these new restrictions might have on the ability to respond to pest control needs. You are encouraged to send your comments about this matter to WO-FPM so that timely information can be provided to EPA and the USFWS for their decisionmaking process.

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B



PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL FINE TUNING

As your know, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) recently issued comprehensive new performance appraisal regulations covering the entire federal workforce. Known as the Performance Management System (PMS) it imposes increased requirements on agency managers and supervisors to advise employees of their performance requirements and what they must do to perform acceptably. The new system can significantly impact each employee and the development of new performance standards should not be ignored.

The Forest Pest Management Staff in R-3 recently completed the development of performance standards for their staff using the new PMS system. The pesticide specialist's position was included. To avoid full duplication at other units you may want to request R-3 to provide your unit with a copy of their pesticide position's performance standards for review.

CONTACT: JESUS COTA

FTS: 476-3288

DG: J.COTA:R03A





MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Feb 20,87 12:40 PM  
Status: Previously read Urgent  
Subject: PEST NEWS

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

February 20, 1987

HERBICIDES IN CANADA

A Canadian Forestry Service publication entitled "Use of Herbicides in Forest Management" is now available. Authored by N. Malik and W. H. Vanden Born, the report (No. NOR X-282) briefly reviews the current status of forestry in North America and discusses the urgent need for judicious use of herbicides. The scientific literature on the environmental chemistry and impact of herbicides with potential for forest resource management is also reviewed in the 18-page report. The major emphasis is on four relatively new herbicides (glyphosate, hexazinone, triclopyr, and fosamine ammonium) evaluated in Canadian forest regions. Gaps in the knowledge of the environmental fate and impact of these herbicides are identified.

Copies of this report will be distributed soon as an Advisory Memorandum. Additional copies are available at no charge from:

CONTACT: NORTHERN FORESTRY CENTRE  
CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE

5320-122 STREET  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
CANADA T6H 3S5

ANOTHER PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

In addition to the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) administered by Purdue University, Texas Tech University also has a pesticide telecommunications network. The University's School of Medicine, Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health operates a program designed to provide accurate and prompt responses to requests for information on pesticide products, pesticide poisonings, toxicology, safety, health, environmental effects, clean up, and disposal. Some of their information comes from NPIRS. For more information,

CONTACT: TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79430

TELE.: 1-800-858-7378  
1-800-858-PEST  
1-806-743-3091





CHEMICAL FACT SHEETS

Pesticide Chemical Fact Sheets include a description of the chemical use patterns and formulations, scientific findings, a summary of EPA's regulatory position and rationale, and a summary of major data gaps. The Fact Sheets are now available from several sources. In addition to being able to access them through NPIRS, you can obtain hard-copy and microfiche copies for \$9.95 and \$6.50 respectively from the National Technical Information Service. Chemical Fact Sheets that Forest Service personnel may have an interest in include:

Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)	Chlorthalonil
Chlorpyrifos	Diazinon
Dicamba	Dicofol
Diiflubenzuron (Dimilin)	Lindane
Methyl bromide	Wood preservatives

To obtain these Fact Sheets from NTIS,

CONTACT: NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (703) 487-4650  
5285 PORT ROYAL ROAD  
SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA 22161

PESTICIDE CASE LAW

In a recently published Memorandum Opinion for the case Maryland Pest Control v. Montgomery County, Maryland (646 F. Supp. 109 (D. Md. 1986)), District Judge Motz ruled that counties were not within the intended meaning of the term "state" as used in FIFRA. Thus, additional notice requirements imposed by political subdivisions (counties) are not valid or enforceable under FIFRA.

This case involved two Maryland counties that said that commercial applicators of federally regulated pesticides had to post notices on property to which pesticides had been applied and to disseminate information to their customers regarding the application of pesticides.

If you have questions about this case:

CONTACT: VINCE DEWITTE

DG: NRD\_OGC:W01C  
FTS: 475-5742

PESTICIDE PICTURE SHOW

A video series teaching landscape pesticide safety has been developed by Idea Bank for employees of organizations handling landscape chemicals. The two videos in the series, entitled "Working With Pesticides," deal with in-field safety and meeting OSHA requirements for handling hazardous substances. Cost is \$149.95 postage paid. For further information:

CONTACT: THE IDEA BANK

TELE.: (800) 621-1136



### ADDRESS CORRECTION

In the February 3 issue of **Short Subjects and Timely Tips** we gave you an incorrect address for R-10 pesticide coordinator Andy Eglitis. Andy's correct address is P.O.Box 21628, Juneau, AK. 99802. His DG mailing address is R10A. Please make pen and ink changes to your list of personnel with pesticide-use management and coordination responsibilities.

### NPIRS AUTO-TUTORIAL

At the recent NPIRS Users Conference in San Antonio, Texas, Dr. Nancy Ragsdale (CSRS) announced a soon-to-be-available auto-tutorial for potential users of the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). The auto-tutorial will be on a PC-compatible disk and should be available in about 4 weeks. Persons interested in having access to this self instruction tool should

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B

FTS: 235-8209

### NAPIAP UPDATE

The National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP) is a USDA/EPA program designed to fill data gaps found to exist on registered pesticides. NAPIAP has been in existence since about 1976 and the Forest Service has been instrumental in providing forest use chemical data to EPA since its inception. NAPIAP funds are appropriated for the collection of data on pesticide benefits, use, and exposure. Funds allocated to the Forest Service are used to gather data on forest use chemicals. The following list identifies NAPIAP projects currently funded by the Forest Service. Information in parentheses indicates the Region, Station, or Area funded to conduct the study.

Ecology and Herbicidal Control of Spotted Knapweed on Big Game Winter Range in Western Montana (R-1).

The Environmental Fate of Picloram Used for Weed/Brush Control on Forest Service Roads (R-1).

Triclopyr Fate and Movement in a Coastal Plain Flatwoods Forest Ecosystem (R-8).

Lindane Fate and Movement in an Upper Piedmont Forest Ecosystem (R-8).

Dimilin Residue Levels in Human Food Items, Insectivorous Birds, and Small Mammals in an Eastern Deciduous Forest of West Virginia (NA).

Triclopyr Residues in Forest Vegetation, Litter, and Soil (INT).





Evaluation of the Benefits of Methyl Bromide for Control of Soilborne Fungi in Forest Tree Nurseries (NC).

Impacts of Glyphosate and Simazine on Surface-mined Lands (NE).

Interference Between Douglas-fir and Red Alder in the Pacific Coast Range (PNW).

Lindane Fate and Movement in a Lodgepole Pine Ecosystem (PSW).

Persistence of Diflubenzuron in a Small Eastern Watershed and its Impact on Invertebrates in a Headwater Stream (SE).

Comparative Economic Efficacy and Environmental Residue Analyses of Selected Pesticides Registered for Protection of Hardwood Lumber (SO).

Pesticide Exposure Assessment of Nursery Workers (SO).

Evaluation of the Costs and Returns Associated with the Use of Sulfometuron Methyl for Herbaceous Weed Control (Stand Release) in Southern Pine Plantations (SO).

For further information:

CONTACT: LARRY GROSS

FTS: 235-8209

#### IPM ON RANGELAND

A new Agricultural Research Service publication (ARS-50, January 1987) entitled "Integrated Pest Management on Rangeland--State of the Art in the Sagebrush Ecosystem," is now available. The publication provides the text of 12 papers presented at a symposium of the same title. Of particular interest to pesticide coordinators will be the papers by D.L. Lancaster, et al., on "Weed and Brush Control Tactics in Sagebrush Ecosystems," and "Current Tactics for Suppression of Grasshoppers on Range" by J. Onsager. Limited quantities of this publication are being distributed to FS field units by FPM and Range in the Washington Office. For additional information

CONTACT: SUE TUCKER

FTS: 235-1560



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

CC E.MONNIG:R01A

From: Luella Harris:W01B

Postmark: Feb 06,87 1:20 PM

Subject: NEWS

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS FOR  
PESTICIDE USERS**

February 6, 1987

INSIDE EPA

The January 9 issue of "Inside EPA Weekly Report" indicates that the White House requested a fiscal year 1988 operating budget for EPA \$45-million above the agency's estimated 1987 level. This is viewed as a "victory" for agency administrator Lee Thomas since he apparently negotiated personally on funding for several programs. For example, the budgets for pesticide programs grew slightly. It is expected that the increase will be used to "accelerate the reregistration of existing chemicals." This will mean, however, that there will be decreases in new pesticide registration. Research emphasis in EPA will be increased slightly with new efforts to be aimed at biotechnology and groundwater protection.

CONTACT: INSIDE EPA

PHONE: 703-892-8512

DOUGLAS-FIR TUSOCK MOTH

Virus suppression project: The Douglas-fir tussock moth virus, registered with EPA as TM Biocontrol-1, was used in an operational suppression program on about 2,000 acres of Federal, State, and private land in northern Idaho in 1986. The original plan was to treat 33,000 acres; however, the pre-spray larval population sample showed low-level populations and the majority of the project was cancelled. Preliminary post-spray data indicate that 3 percent of the larvae died of virus infection in "control" areas, while 30 percent died of virus in the treatment block. Monitoring will continue during 1987.

CONTACT: BILL CIESLA (FPM/MAG)  
KEN GIBSON (R-1)

FTS: 323-1776  
585-3278

Virus production: The Forest Service's Douglas-fir tussock moth virus production facility is in its final year. Approximately 260,000 acre equivalents of virus will be stored and available for future operational suppression programs as a result of the unit's efforts. In addition, about 20,000 acre equivalents were sold to Canada, and 33,000 acre equivalents were sent to Idaho for use in the 1986 DFTM suppression program.

During the unit's phasedown, personnel are reducing production, documenting procedures, and preparing to clean and store the equipment. Personnel currently at the facility will be looking for jobs elsewhere.

CONTACT: ANITA HUTCHINS

FTS: 420-4352



Research: Studies at Washington State University on the efficacy of the DFTM-NPV indicate that more virus is required to achieve an LD<sub>50</sub> on cool wet sites than on warm dry sites. Their studies also show that virus spread occurs only at high DFTM population densities ( $>124$  larvae/m<sup>2</sup>). In addition, apparently during periods of low population levels, parasites and predators are effective population regulators. The virus causes a collapse of very high populations but tends to destabilize parasite/predator relationships. Therefore, virus should not be applied unless an outbreak is assured.

CONTACT: ALAN BERRYMAN

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
PULMAN, WASHINGTON

Mating Disruption: A test was conducted on the Eldorado National Forest in 1986 to determine the efficacy of using the DFTM mating disruption pheromone. Four 40 acre plots were treated with 10 grams of DFTM pheromone per acre formulated on Conrel fibers. Four untreated checks were also used in the test. Preliminary data is summarized as follows:

	Branches Sampled	Number of Female Cocoons	No. of Emerg'd Females	No. of Egg masses	No. of Fertile Egg Masses
Check	818	187	41	38	38
Treated	877	188	29	14	6-10

Parasitism (70-80%) accounted for the low number of emerged females.

There was a considerable reduction in fertile egg masses in the treated areas. A larval sample and possibly an egg mass survey will be conducted as a followup in 1987.

CONTACT: LONNE SOWER

FTS: 420-4331

#### EPA NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH NEPA

The January 7 "Pesticide and Toxic Chemical News" reports that the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has ruled that "Congress did not intend that the EPA should comply with NEPA." The ruling was on the action brought by Paul E. Merrell against EPA over application of NEPA to pesticide registrations.

The opinion, by Circuit Judge Sneed, affirming the district court's ruling against Merrell, said, "After examining FIFRA's registration procedure, its registration standard, and the applicable review procedures, we conclude that Congress did not intend that the EPA should comply with NEPA."





According to the opinion:

"To apply NEPA to FIFRA's registration process would sabotage the delicate machinery that Congress designed to register new pesticides. It would increase a regulatory burden that Congress designed to register new pesticides. It would increase a regulatory burden that Congress intentionally lightened in 1978 and create new opportunities for litigation where litigation was recently quelled."

It further stated, "We infer that Congress believes that analyses in support of registration currently are an adequate substitute for an EIS in the FIFRA context. Congress does not intend to make NEPA apply."

"The fact that FIFRA provides for substantial public participation only after a pesticide is registered does not make its review procedures illusory or worthless," the opinion said. It continued, "in particular, FIFRA could provide Merrell with relief in this case. Merrell does not complain of pending applications for pesticide registration. Rather, he attacks use registrations for seven pesticides, most of which were approved years ago.... FIFRA's review provisions do afford the public some opportunity to participate in pesticide registration decisions. The opportunity would be greater if NEPA applied. Congress has made its choice. We must abide by it."

CONTACT: VINCE DEWITTE (OGC)

DG: NRD\_OGC:W01C

#### HERBICIDE RESISTANT TREES

A scientist at the University of Wisconsin has experimentally introduced an herbicide-resistant gene into genetically engineered poplar trees. The gene makes them impervious to chemicals used to kill competing vegetation. The scientist, a professor of horticulture, said, "This could have a real implication for the forest industry." He believes the forest industry could save millions if trees were genetically engineered to resist herbicides. According to the professor, about 30% of saplings are lost every year to weeds competing for the same space. Herbicides used to control weeds invariably destroy saplings as well, he said.

CONTACT: PROFESSOR BRENT H. MCCOWN

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
MADISON, WISCONSIN



### PESTICIDES IN WELL WATER

EPA is planning to conduct a nationwide, 2-year survey of pesticides in drinking water wells. At least 17 pesticides have already been found in groundwater in 23 states as a result of agricultural practices. Therefore EPA is designing the National Pesticide Survey to meet two major objectives: 1) to obtain sufficient information to characterize pesticide contamination in the drinking water wells of the nation; and 2) to determine how pesticide concentrations in drinking water wells correlate with patterns of pesticide use and with groundwater vulnerability.

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01C

FTS: 235-8209

### REGISTRATION STANDARDS

In the January 7 Federal Register, EPA published a notice listing the pesticide registration standards schedule to be issued in FY '87 and '88. The agency wants comments and information filed on the pesticides by March 9. The notice said, "The agency is particularly interested in receiving the following types of information: human toxicology, residue chemistry, product chemistry, environmental fate, human exposure, or ecological effects."

Pesticides on the list that may be of importance to the USDA Forest Service include:

<u>Name of Pesticide</u>	<u>Approximate Date of Standard Issuance</u>
Chlordane	12/86
Dichlobenil	2/87
Diazinon	8/87
Tebuthiuron	7/87
Dalapon	7/87
Fenitrothion	8/87
Sumithion	8/87
Dichorvos	9/87
Malathion	12/87

CONTACT: EPA, INFORMATION SERVICES  
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
401 M. STREET, SW.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

### STRYCHNINE USE ALLOWED

EPA is about to issue notice of continued registration of strychnine for control of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and meadow mice with label changes including buffer zones around some endangered species (e.g., black-footed ferret colonies).





The notice is the result of agreement between EPA, USDI, USDA, American Farm Bureau Federation, States of Wyoming and South Dakota, and Sebasta Bait Mixing Plant.

Strychnine use will not be permitted unless the Fish and Wildlife Service or other appropriate State agency has determined that no endangered species are present in the area proposed for treatment.

CONTACT; DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01C

FTS: 235-8209

### MANUAL OF ACUTE TOXICITIES

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service recently published Resource Publication No. 160 entitled "Manual of Acute Toxicity: Interpretation and Data Base for 410 Chemicals and 66 Species of Freshwater Animals." This 506 page compendium by F. L. Mayer, Jr. and M. R. Ellersieck provides a valuable data base and complements information the Forest Service publishes in its series on "Pesticide Background Statements." A single copy of this publication is being sent to each Region and the Area. Additional copies may be requested from:

CONTACT: USDI PUBLICATIONS UNIT

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20402

### PESTICIDE DETECTOR

The Midwest Research Institute (MRI) has developed a new detector for organophosphate and carbamate pesticides. The detector, called an **EnzyTec**™ uses the enzyme cholinesterase to produce a color change on a detector ticket placed in a suspect water sample. If any organophosphate or carbamate pesticide is present, a color change occurs. This process provides a quick, on-the-spot, and inexpensive alternative to expensive laboratory analyses. In forestry, the detector could be used to do preliminary detections for the following pesticides:

<u>Organophosphates</u>		
<u>Oxyphosphates</u>	<u>Thiophosphates</u>	<u>Carbamates</u>
Acephate	Azinphos methyl	<del>Aminocarb</del>
Demeton	Chlorpyrifos	Carbaryl
Dichlorvos	Coumaphos	Carbofuran
Methamidophos	Demeton	Mexacarbate
Naled	Diazinon	
Trichlorfon	Disulfoton	
	Fenitrothion	
	Malathion	

CONTACT: ENZYTEC, INC.

TELE.: (816) 753-0840



MESSAGE SCAN

TO PEST NEWS

From: Luella Harris:W01B  
Postmark: Feb 03,87 10:55 AM  
Status: Previously read  
Subject: PESTICIDE NEWS

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**SHORT SUBJECTS  
AND TIMELY TIPS  
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

February 3, 1987

This is the first in what we hope will be a long series of newsletters by the Washington Office, Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Group. By this means we hope to make available to those with pesticide-use management and coordination responsibilities up-to-date information not readily found at the field level.

We will issue these newsletters as information warrants. You may read it on your terminal, file it, forward it, or delete it. All we ask is that you consider it, and determine its applicability to you and your colleagues.

Continuation of this newsletter will depend on your responses. You are encouraged to submit items to the Washington Office for inclusion and sharing with other coordinators.

General questions about the newsletter may be directed to Max Ollieu or Dennis Hamel. Questions about a specific subject should be directed to the contact person identified at the end of each item.

NPIRS

Purdue University has arranged for the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) to hold its annual users meeting February 10-11 in San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio's Mayor Cisneros is expected to kick off the conference which is being held at the El Tropicano on San Antonio's famous river walk.

An NPIRS system enhancement that will be discussed at the conference will be the addition of information from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). This information will meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard. This standard is widely known as the community "Right to Know" standard and although the FS already has a policy of having MSDSs on hand, their accessibility through NPIRS will allow us quick updates. The idea for developing a cooperative agreement with NPIRS to install this information originated with Julius Jimeno, Chief of USDA's Employee Safety and Occupational Health Division and had both technical and financial support from the FS.

CONTACT:DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209



ENDANGERED SPECIES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Endangered Species, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are putting together a "protect endangered species from pesticides plan." The plan is principally directed towards protection of forest and agricultural lands and associated habitats. For forest lands, 12 pesticides are listed as potentially damaging to endangered species. If the plan is approved, use of these products will be restricted in 308 counties scattered across the nation--mostly in the Southeast, upper Midwest, and Northeast

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

As indicated in the NPIRS item above, OSHA requires owners/operators of facilities to provide information on the manufacture, use, and storage of chemicals kept at their facilities. This information is required to be provided to appropriate State and local agencies and organizations such as the local fire department. The information must also be available to the general public. In addition to the FS being able to access this information on DG through NPIRS we also have to prepare Material Safety Data Sheets for the pesticides for which we are the registrants (e.g., Douglas-fir tussock moth and gypsy moth viruses).

CONTACT: DENNIS R. HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209

GAO PESTICIDE REPORT

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently published a report entitled "Pesticides: Need to Enhance FDA Ability to Protect Public from Illegal Residues" (RCED-87-7). This report is available from the following contact:

CONTACT: GAO

TELEPHONE: (202) 275-6241

SPEECH KIT

The USDA FS recently published and distributed a "Pesticide Users Speech Kit." Designed as a pocket guide for use by Forest Supervisors, District Rangers, and others with interests in communicating about pesticides, the pamphlet provides not only specific information but a generalized sample speech. Topics covered include: Pesticide Facts, Health Facts, Wildlife Problems and Prospects, Safety, Renewable Resources, Research, Pesticides and Cancer, Risk Analysis, and Aerial Application. The initial supply was distributed administratively. A new print order is currently being processed. If you wish additional copies please call.

CONTACT: CHARLES I. SHADE

DG: C.SHADE:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209





LINDANE UPDATE

EPA is conducting a data call-in on lindane and since the chemical's manufacturers are unwilling to continue the registration of their products for forestry uses, the USDA FS has agreed to conduct research on the fate of lindane in the forest environment. Using funds from the National Agricultural Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP), the FS will conduct tests in the South and the West to determine the fate of lindane used in mountain and southern pine beetle control operations. To be determined are the residues of lindane that may be found in standing and moving water and sediments from ponds and streams. Additional data was requested by EPA on the fate in foliage, soil, and leaf litter, but the FS believes this data already exists and provided EPA copies of such data in January, 1987. The FS uses less than 100 pounds (a.i.) of lindane per year and although this is a small amount, users believe its use is essential and that is our reason for pursuing reregistration for forestry purposes.

CONTACT: JOHN TAYLOR  
PAT SHEA

FTS TELEPHONE: 257-2718  
449-3372

AERIAL APPLICATION SYMPOSIUM

A Symposium on the Aerial Application of Pesticides in Forestry is scheduled for October 20-22, 1987, in Ottawa, Canada. The symposium will focus on the technical aspects of aerial application of pesticides concentrating on the fundamental physics and aerodynamics involved, describing the current state-of-the art in the fields concerned, and identifying research gaps that must be filled to allow significant improvements in the technology of aerial application of pesticides. The program will comprise six sequential sessions with invited speakers having international reputation for their expertise. The USDA FS is a cooperator, and more information may be obtained from our Davis, CA office:

CONTACT: JACK BARRY

DG: J.BARRY:SCS06 OR FTS 460-1715

NCSG ISSUE BRIEFS

The National Council of State Governments (NCSG) in cooperation with the USDA FS has released the first of four issue briefs on pesticides. Entitled "The Use of Pesticides in Forestry: A Primer for State Officials," the publication is intended to better inform state legislative personnel about the importance of pesticides to forestry. The other titles in the series include: "Forest Pesticides: Descriptions and Risks," "Forest Pesticides: State Issues and Options," and "State and Federal Laws on Forest Pesticide Use." A copy of each brief will be distributed to Regional Foresters, Station Directors, and the Area Director as soon as available. Limited supplies of these publications will be available to FS personnel.

CONTACT: DENNIS HAMEL

DG: D.HAMEL:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209



MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE INSECTICIDE TRIALS

The British Columbia Ministry of Forests reports they have conducted spray applications of the insecticide chlorpyrifos on lodgepole pine infested with mountain pine beetle. Initial results indicate good efficacy and Agriculture Canada has tentatively agreed to pursue registration of chlorpyrifos (Dursban<sup>R</sup> 2E, 4E) formulations for use against the mountain pine beetle. We have requested additional information from Canada on the prospects for future use of chlorpyrifos for this beetle in case EPA decides to further restrict lindane (see note above on the EPA lindane data call-in).

CONTACT: MS. P. J. HUMPHREYS

MINISTRY OF FORESTS,  
1450 GOVERNMENT STREET  
VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, V8W 3E7

FS POLICY ON AERIAL APPLICATION OF HERBICIDES

On March 30, 1984, the Chief of the FS initiated a voluntary deferral policy on the aerial application of herbicides on National Forest System lands. This policy remains in effect; however, the Chief will now review on a case-by-case basis any request for the use of aerial application that is supported by documentation that meets the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Sufficient copies of any NEPA document that considers aerial application of herbicides should be provided to Environmental Coordination in the WO for distribution to staffs that need to provide review and comments to the Chief.

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B OR 235-8209

VIRUS SALES

The Ministry of Forests in British Columbia reports that they have made their final payment to the USDA FS for 6000 hectare-equivalents of the nuclear polyhedrosis virus specific to the Douglas-fir tussock moth. The USDA Forest Service registered its product as TM BioControl-1<sup>R</sup> and the FS is producing it at a Corvallis, Oregon laboratory. British Columbia intends to use the virus product at the beginning of the next tussock moth outbreak which is expected late this decade or early next. Use of the material should result in an early collapse of the outbreak and is an opportunity for "biorational" control of this forest defoliator.

CONTACT: MS. P.J. HUMPHREYS

MINISTRY OF FORESTS  
1450 GOVERNMENT STREET  
VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA  
V8W 3E7





ANNOUNCEMENT

A position announcement for a toxicologist/pesticide specialist has been announced by WO Personnel. The job is designed for a person with expertise in chemistry, toxicology, risk analysis, and pesticide-use management and coordination. The position is for a GM 13/14 in the Washington Office, Pesticide-Use Management and Coordination Group. Closing date for the announcement is February 25.

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209

RISK ASSESSMENTS

The Washington Office of the Forest Service, in cooperation with a contractor, has developed guidelines for preparing risk assessments. These guidelines were used to write the risk assessment for the gypsy moth Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The procedure used was called "risk analysis with worst case considerations." The document produced using this procedure has been tested in the Ninth Circuit at the District Court level in OEC v. Kunzman. The District Court ruled the procedure met the requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations; however, the ruling is under appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court. Until a final decision is reached, the FS will continue to use the process in its development of risk assessments for vegetation management and other projects. A summary of the kinds of risk assessments currently being worked on follows:

<u>RISK ASSESSMENT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>
Southern Pine Beetle	Draft	Dave Smith, R-8
Noxious Weed Control	Final	Ed Monnig, R-1
Noxious Weed Control	Final	Garth Baxter, R-4
Reforestation EIS	Draft	Mike Srago,TM,R-5
Vegetation Management	Draft	Gary Larsen, R-6
Vegetation Management (3)	Pre-draft	Steve McCorquodale, R-8
Vegetation Management	Pre-draft	Larry Yarger, R-9
Nursery Management	Draft	Larry Gross, WO-FPM
Seed Orchard Management	Pre-draft	John Taylor, R-8
Noxious Weed Management (BLM)	Draft	Larry Gross, WO-FPM

CONTACT: LARRY GROSS

DG: L.GROSS:W01B  
FTS: 235-8209



FPM DEPARTURES

David E. Alligood has been promoted to Budget Coordinator in Research. Dave and his nearly 15 years of WO pest management budget experience will be missed.

Charles I. Shade, public affairs specialist with WO-FPM-PUM&C will be retiring and moving to Durham, N.C. in mid-February. Charles has been instrumental in developing a public participation system for use by the USDA-FS. He too will be missed.

Messages of appreciation to either of these person will be gratefully accepted and incorporated into a book of letters.

CONTACT: LUELLA HARRIS

DG: L.HARRIS:W01B

FTS: 235-8209

KANSAS FARM WORKER STUDY

The National Cancer Institute recently completed a study of farmworkers in Kansas entitled "Agricultural Herbicide Use and Risk of Lymphoma and Soft-Tissue Sarcoma" by Sheila Hoar and others. This study indicated an increased level of non-Hodgkins lymphoma (NHL) was found in workers who used 2,4-D. A review by Harvard indicated that the weight of evidence does not support the conclusion that there is an association between 2,4-D and NHL. The 2,4-D Industry Task Force reached the conclusion that the study raises a hypothesis deserving further study. See Pesticide Advisory Memorandums 400 and 401 for further details or:

CONTACT: LARRY GROSS

FTS: 235-8209

COORDINATION

The personnel on the following list have USDA FS pesticide-use management and coordination responsibilities and are receiving this newsletter. Please let us know if there are additions, deletions, or corrections on the list.

CONTACT: MAX OLLIEU

DG: M.OLLIEU:W01B

FTS: 235-8209





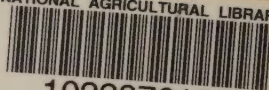
<u>PESTICIDE COORDINATORS</u>				
<u>REGION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FTS PHONE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DG ADDRESS</u>
R-1	E.MONNIG	585-3189	FEDERAL BLG. P.O. BOX 7669 MISSOULA, MT. 59801	:R01A
R-2	D.JOHNSON	776-9541	BOX 25127 LAKEWOOD, CO. 80225	:R02A
R-3	J.COTA	476-3288	FEDERAL BLG. 517 GOLD AVE. SW. ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87102	:R03A
R-4	G.BAXTER	586-5258	FEDERAL BLG. 324-25TH ST. OGDEN, UT. 84401	:R04A
R-5	B.STURGESS	556-6520	630 SANSOME ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 941111	:R05B
R-6	G.LARSEN M.SCHAFFER	423-2727	P.O.BOX 3623 PORTLAND, OR. 97208	:R06A
R-8	M.WILLIAMSON J.TAYLOR	257-7934 257-2718	1720 PEACHTREE, NW ATLANTA, GA. 30309	:R08A
R-9	L.YARGER	362-1899	310 W.WISCONSIN AV. MILWAUKEE, WI 53202	:R09A
R-10	A.EGLITIS	8-907- 586-8883	P.O. Box 020909 JUNEAU, AK. 99602	:R10F04A
NA	C.HATCH	489-3169	370 REED RD. BROOMALL, PA. 19008	:S24A
WO	M.OLLIEU D.HAMEL L.GROSS	235-8209	P.O.BOX 96090 WASHINGTON, DC 20013-6090	:W01B
	J.BARRY	460-1715	2121 C. 2ND ST. SUITE 102 DAVIS, CA 95616	:SCS06







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